

French angered by Scheel visit

From our Correspondents in Jerusalem, Paris and Bonn

While Israel has expressed satisfaction with last week's visit by Mr Walter Scheel, the West German Foreign Minister—Israel's Foreign Minister, Mr Abba Eban, described it as "perfect in every respect"—France is angry about it.

The reason for the French reaction is what France considers to be Mr Scheel's virtual abandonment of a French-inspired document on the Middle East which France insists was accepted as defining the Common Market's attitude to the Middle East situation.

The main points of the document, worked out by a group of experts of the Common Market countries (France, West Germany, Italy, Belgium, Holland and Luxembourg) were summarised in the Jewish Chronicle in May.

It advocated a complete withdrawal by Israel from the occupied territories to the 1967 borders with agreed minor rectifications; the "administrative internationalisation" of Jerusalem; the setting up of demilitarised zones, and the stationing there of a United Nations force.

German denial

A meeting of the Foreign Ministers of the Six in mid-May issued a communiqué saying that "full agreement" had been reached on the document and reiterating the Six's support of the Security Council resolution of November, 1967 (Resolution 242).

A few days later, the official spokesman of the West German Foreign Ministry in Bonn denied that the Foreign Ministers of the Six had recommended complete withdrawal by Israel from the occupied territories. The Six, he said, had underlined their support for UN Resolution 242.

In Israel last week, Mr Scheel told the Israelis that he accepted a Middle East peace settlement should be based on direct negotiations between the parties involved and not on an imposed solution, and that Bonn did not consider complete Israeli withdrawal from the occupied territories a condition for achieving peace.

Chief Rabbis may stay until 1972

From our Correspondent Jerusalem

A Ministerial committee headed by Mr Yacov Shapiro, the Israeli Justice Minister, charged at the week-end with drafting a Chief Rabbinate Election Bill, has completed its work and will submit its proposals to the Cabinet on Sunday.

The Knesset is required to pass a Bill by August 2 to extend for a fourth time the term of office of the Chief Rabbinate. The draft Bill extends this until January 1, 1972, to allow for the election of new Chief Rabbis.

The Ministerial committee has rejected the proposal of Mr Moshe Dayan, the Defence Minister, that there should be only one Chief Rabbi and another by Mr Moshe Kol, the Tourism Minister, for an equal limit.

It recommends the election of two Chief Rabbis, one Ashkenazi, the other Sephardi, as in the past; and that the Rabbinical Council should include the Chief Rabbis of Jerusalem, Tel Aviv and Haifa with ten elected rabbis, five Ashkenazi and five Sephardi.

Gang killed

From our Correspondent Tel Aviv

Israeli forces have wiped out the group of six Arab terrorists who killed four people with Russian-made rockets in Poteh Tikva last week. The terrorists were discovered near Surtaba in the Jordan Valley on Wednesday.

(See pictures, page 2)

Russians clamp down on exit permits

From our Special Correspondent on East European affairs

There has been a drastic decrease in the number of exit permits to Israel issued in Moscow since the beginning of this month. During the first week of July only one Moscow applicant received a permit.

According to reliable sources one of the reasons for the decrease is the "disappearance" of many affidavits arriving in the Soviet Union from relatives in Israel for would-be Jewish emigrants.

The KGB (security police) is now intercepting letters containing the affidavits, with the result that Jews wishing to apply for exit permits are not receiving the documents they must have before they can submit their applications.

On the other hand, emigrants are continuing to leave from some areas outside Moscow, although there is at least one important exception—Soviet Georgia. The halt-up in the granting of permits there has led to demonstrations by Georgian Jews.

In Tbilisi, the Georgian capital, demonstrations at the end of June, which were reported in the Jewish Chronicle, continued last week. A group of Jews demanded that the secretary of the Georgian Communist Party central committee should receive them.

They had a meeting with him two days later, though apparently with little result, because 800 Jews again demonstrated outside the central committee building in Tbilisi. This time, they were promised permits by the end of this month.

On Monday of this week, 100 Georgian Jews who visited the office issuing permits were told by a colonel—a senior member of the staff—that permits would in future be issued only to individual Jews.

An appeal in support of Soviet Jews was thrust back into the arms of two representatives of Australian Jewish women's organisations by an official when they called at the Soviet Embassy in Canberra last week.

The appeal, two volumes containing the signatures of 5,000 Australian Jewish women appealing in particular for Jewish children to be allowed to emigrate to Israel, was then posted to Mr Nikolai Podgorny, the Soviet President, by registered air mail.

Five women representing women's organisations, including Wizo and the National Council of Jewish Women, were refused permission to enter the Embassy to present the petition, but two women, Smith, of Victoria, telephoned the Embassy.

Mrs L. Porush, the wife of Rabbi Dr Porush of the Sydney Great Synagogue, accompanied Mrs Cooper-Smith inside.



Israeli policemen remove a member of Beter, the Herod party, from the Temple Mount, after a number of young people tried to service there. Under Jewish law it is forbidden for Jews to enter the Temple Mount area.

Kollek's offer on Holy Places

From our Correspondent

Mr Teddy Kollek, the Mayor of Jerusalem, is aggressive to the internationalisation of the Holy Places in the city, he told staff members of the World Council of Churches here last week. He was in Geneva for a brief visit at the invitation of the WCC to speak on "Jerusalem Today and Tomorrow."

Many Christian Arabs had left Jerusalem when the Jordanians occupied East Jerusalem in 1948, during Israel's War of Independence.

Mr Kollek said, "The Arab population of Jerusalem was 10,000 by June, 1967. When Israel expelled the Arab population from East Jerusalem during the Six-Day War, the Arabs stopped the advertisement 'See us when you return to Jerusalem' now more than 11,000 Arabs in Jerusalem have been rebuilding of Arab cities, not prejudging the future of the city. Mr Kollek repeated the fact that membership of the Jewish community is a fact in Israel and the Holy Places."

"We hope that Jerusalem will continue to be united and doing everything for the Holy Places, the border between the halves of the city were to be stored, there would be living on Arab land and living on Israeli land in the developments," Mr Kollek said.

Disco has new ideas

From our United States Correspondent

Jordan is expected to meet with the United States Security Council within two weeks, to discuss the Jerusalem situation.

Although no formal request yet been made, there is a strong possibility that the United States will support an interim agreement on Monday by the State Department.

Mr Sisco's second visit to the Middle East in three weeks was authorised during his visit to California last Friday, and follows the State Department's country tour for Egypt, Mr Michael.

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Israel has mercy on terrorists

Early 100 cross Jordan border

From GEOFFREY D. PAUL Jerusalem

An ironic turn of fate Israel this week found herself providing refuge for Arab terrorists, most of them belonging to El Fatah, who were fleeing across the River Jordan from the troops of Hussein's Army which now claims to have liquidated their Jordan and to have captured or routed the vast bulk of

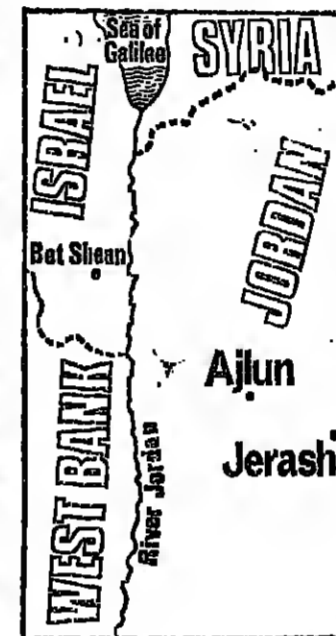
of terrorists, some of whom were fleeing across the Jordan River and gave themselves up to the Israeli Army.

Others interviewed by the press in Tel Aviv on Monday told how the Jordanian troops had shelled their base at Ajlun, "mercilessly butchering even the wounded."

One said that he saw "many people killed. Wherever I turned my eyes I saw only killed and wounded."

Arabs from outside Israel who came across the River Jordan bridges to visit relatives on the West Bank under the summer visits scheme reported hearing terrorists appealing by loudspeaker to the Israelis to allow them to surrender in Israeli-held territory.

Visitors from Syria said that there were now large concentrations of Syrian troops along the Jordan border with Jordan, which is now closed. So, too, is the Jordanian border with Iraq, leaving the fleeing terrorists with



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Continued on back page, col. 2



Three Arab terrorists who fled from the attacking Jordanian Army and were given refuge in Israel pictured at a press conference in Tel Aviv

Soviet Jews tricked

From our Special Correspondent on East European Affairs

The nine Jews sentenced to imprisonment in Leningrad in May—their appeals were dismissed this week—were tricked by the prosecution into pleading guilty at their trial. The facts, from unimpeachable sources, have only now reached the West.

The charges facing the nine at their May trial included one of complicity in the alleged aircraft hijacking attempt in Leningrad last year. (Nine Jews and two non-Jews were sentenced for the alleged hijacking attempt itself in an earlier trial in Leningrad in December, 1970.)

At the May hearing, the nine defendants denied the charges against them throughout the first two days of the proceedings. Then, however, the prosecutor offered them a deal.

If they would admit their guilt,

Continued on back page, col. 1

£2,500 rise for Chief Rabbi

Jewish Chronicle Reporter

Chief Rabbi Jakobovits is to get a 35 per cent rise—£2,500 a year—subject to the approval of the Chief Rabbinate Council.

The increase is being recommended by the Council of the United Synagogue and will raise the Chief Rabbi's salary to £9,500 a year.

Ultimatum

Jewish Chronicle Reporter

At a breakaway meeting in London on Sunday, the 70-odd Progressive members of the Board of Deputies decided to secede from the board at the end of October unless their religious leaders are granted consultative status in accordance with formulae previously approved.

(Full report, page 4)

The Archdeacon of Leicester and the Bishop of St. Eborac joined more than 1,100 Jews and Gentiles on Tuesday in a mass lobbying of MPs at Westminster to enlist support in the cause of Soviet Jewry.

A total of 247 MPs of all parties were seen by the groups, who were taking part in "Operation Westminster," organised by Mr David Tack, national vice-chairman of the Association of Jewish Ex-Services Men and Women. Some 40 MPs who were not approached came out of the House on their own accord to offer help.

As a result of the lobby, the Members are to write to the Soviet Ambassador in London, Mr M. Gromyko, asking him to help in the release of all Russian Jewish political prisoners. They also intend to ask the Prime Minister, Mr Heath, to intervene with the Soviet Government.

At the same time, the "early day" motion on Soviet Jewry, introduced by Mr Greville Janner, MP, attracted further signatures, now totalling 325.

The Roman Catholic Prior of Leicester, representative of the Council of Christians and Jews, the Methodist and Baptist Churches, the United Nations Association, borough and urban councils and the trade unions also took part.

Mrs Barbara Castle, Mr Michael Stewart, Mr Denis Healey, Mr Douglas Jay and Mr Peter Shore were among leading Opposition Members who pledged their support and agreed to MP's undertook to address protest meetings if called on to do so.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS BEGIN ON PAGE 22

TRAVEL 16-PAGE SUPPLEMENT

Coup failure welcomed

From our correspondent, Jerusalem

Although there has been no official Israeli reaction to the events in Morocco, it is known unofficially that the Israeli Government circles are pleased that King Hassan failed in the attempted coup against his régime at the week-end.

Colonel Gaddafi, the Libyan leader, who expressed his support for the revolutionaries, is regarded as attempting to emulate the late President Nasser by representing

himself as the leader of the "progressive" Arab régimes.

A revival of terrorist activity against Israel, particularly the rocket attack on Poteh Tikva last week, in which four people were killed and 17 hurt, is believed to have been encouraged by the allocation of Libyan money.

Moroccan immigrants here say that King Hassan is tolerant towards the Jews in his kingdom and he enjoys the sympathy of North African immigrants generally.

Because of Gaddafi's ambitions, these sources fear that this may not be the last attempted coup in Morocco, in spite of the drastic suppression of the revolt.

More jets

Continued from page 1

supplies to Israel and that Israel had not been under any threat of an arms delivery stoppage. Asked if Israel's request for additional arms might be on the agenda when Mr Sisco visits Jerusalem, Mr Bray replied that all aspects of US relations with Israel would be discussed, but the focus would be on reopening of the Suez Canal. Two top American officials have been visiting Cairo in an effort to pave the way for such an agreement.

Before leaving for Jerusalem, Mr Sisco is expected to participate in a White House conference on the Middle East. It is thought in Washington that he will probably be authorised to offer in Jerusalem a more positive response to Israel's ten-month-old request for additional Phantoms.

Bonn's \$11m.

From our Correspondent Geneva

Dr Nilum Goldmann, the president of the CERN Conference, has been instrumental in obtaining an additional \$14 million to \$2 million from West Germany in reparations payments, it is learnt here.

Last week Dr Goldmann told a CERN Conference meeting here (see page 4) that West Germany had so far paid out \$1,000 million marks (\$25,000 million) in reparations and individual restitution payments.

He said that about \$2,500 million still remained to be paid out in settlement of individual claims.

Rumanian links

From our Correspondent Jerusalem

Rumanian-Israeli relations, as well as the Soviet and Chinese attitudes towards Israel were discussed with Mrs Golda Meir, the Israeli Prime Minister, and Mr Abba Eban, the Foreign Minister, by Mr George Macoveanu, Rumanian First Deputy Foreign Minister, during a visit here this week.

Mr Macoveanu, who spent three days in Israel, began his talks with Israeli Government leaders on Tuesday.

He told correspondents that Rumanian-Israeli relations would develop still more. The two countries had reached a new trade agreement in Bucharest last week.

CALENDAR

Friday, July 23 (14th day of the month)

Saturday, July 24 (15th day of the month)

Sunday, July 25 (16th day of the month)

Monday, July 26 (17th day of the month)

Tuesday, July 27 (18th day of the month)

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HOME NEWS

Progressives issue ultimatum

Jewish Chronicle Reporter

Reform and Liberal members of the Board of Deputies will secede from the board at the end of October unless their religious leaders are granted consultative status in accordance with formulae already approved by the board's hon. officers.

This was decided on Sunday at a joint conference arranged by the councils of the Reform and Liberal movements, the first of its kind. It took place concurrently with a meeting of the board at Woburn House, London, at which no Progressive deputies were present.

The only link between the two meetings, held a few hundred yards apart, occurred when the board's secretary, Mr Abraham Marks, was dispatched to the West Central Liberal Jewish Synagogue to plead with the Progressive deputies to return and negotiate on the latest formula for amending the controversial Clause 43 of the constitution.

According to this formula, agreed last week between the board's hon. officers and the Orthodox group led by Dr Bernard Homa, the clause would be amended to read: "The board shall consult with those designated by such groups of congregations [meaning the Progressives] as their religious leaders for this purpose, on religious matters in any manner whatever concerning them, it being understood nevertheless that the board shall act in accordance with the guidance received from its ecclesiastical authorities [the Chief Rabbi and the Haham] in all questions of Jewish law (halacha)."

The Progressives, however, refused to go back and rejected any notion of further negotiations.

They made it clear that they would leave the board unless Clause 43 was either abolished entirely or amended to give the right of consultation to their "respective religious authorities" or their "respective religious leaders," as earlier agreed with the board's hon. officers.

They took particular exception to the proposal making it mandatory for the board to act in accordance with the guidance of the Chief Rabbi and the Haham in all matters of Jewish law, whereas the president was at present obliged only to seek their guidance.

It was pointed out that since the halacha could be interpreted to cover every aspect of Jewish life, the inclusion of the new provision would completely nullify any right to consultation which might be granted to non-Orthodox religious leaders.

At Woburn House, meanwhile, a number of deputies expressed grave concern at the prospect of a "disastrous split in the community that would take years to heal."

The president, Alderman Michael Fidler, MP, assured them that his efforts would continue to achieve a solution entailing no sacrifice of principle and no second-class status for anyone.



Mr F. M. Landau, who resigned as treasurer of the United Synagogue over the Clause 43 controversy, talking to a Progressive picket outside Woburn House on Sunday

Changes in law enforcement

By our Legal Correspondent

Part I of the Foreign Judgments (Reciprocal Enforcement) Act, 1933, has been extended to the judgments of the superior courts of Israel.

Broadly speaking, this means that any judgement by a superior court in Israel, if and when registered in accordance with the rules of the Supreme Court of Judicature, can be treated here as if it were a judgement of a British court and the judgement can be enforced in a like manner.

The Act applies only to civil proceedings. The Israeli judgement must be for a sum of money, not being a sum payable in respect of taxes or other charges of a like nature, or in respect of a fine or other penalty.

The Israeli courts have agreed to enforce in Israel similar judgements of British courts.

Prize-winning essay 'Rubber-stamp' row at US council

Jewish Chronicle Reporter

An anti-Israel article in last week's Spectator was described by Dr S. Levenberg, chairman of the Erets Israel committee of the Board of Deputies, as "nasty, filthy and bordering on antisemitism."

He told Sunday's meeting of the board that what made the article even more objectionable was the fact that its author, Mr F. R. MacKenzie, was a pillar of the BBC's news service.

Dr Levenberg recalled that Mr MacKenzie had written an article in the Listener (in March, 1970), in which he spoke of the existence in Britain of a highly organised "powerful Jewish pressure group with influence in politics, finance, the press, publishing and the world of entertainment."

At that time he and Mr Victor Misheon (chairman of the board's broadcasting committee) had consultations with the BBC which resulted in Mr Misheon being given an opportunity to reply.

Dr Levenberg added that a few years ago Mr George Gale, now editor of the Spectator, wrote an anti-Israel article in the Daily Mirror, to which the editor of the Jewish Chronicle, Mr William Frankel, had written a strong reply.

Councillor Arthur Supper told the board that Mr MacKenzie's earlier article in the Listener had been reprinted in the Soviet press, which gave the impression that it represented the views of the BBC as a whole.

Mr MacKenzie's Spectator article, a prize-winning essay in "New Writing" compelling, well-written but poisonous attack on Jewish attitudes to Israel in the form of an advisory article to the Editor from her esteemed son, Eli Krakwitz.

The following extracts were read: "The favour—or rather the odour—of Mr MacKenzie's writing."

"In this respect, many of Krakwitz's addresses are 'you have proved yourself a most admirable disciple of Lordship (meaning God), defensible in driving men to wretchedness off your lands or to wretchedness of their proper status, hewers of wood and carriers of water; organising beasts to pasture them with shot; increasing obnoxiousness; and discharging the obscene steps of your cellar."

And this, recollection of "Elders of Zion" forged, with reference to "Councils": further argument were needed to establish your entitlement to these lands, it is to be hoped, the very first and most credible law of property, say that developers shall inherit earth."

"Hopefully, it is one that we no pleading before our size-far-sighted Councils, the bankers, lawyers, accountants, estate agents and builders. For them, as for you, there is no law more sacred than the Law of Return on Capital."

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Jewish Chronicle Reporter

Not officers of the United Synagogue received a severe rebuke on Monday for their "spirit of obstructiveness" and for allegedly treating the US council as a "rubber-stamping body" at the implementation of their decisions.

At a highly emotive meeting of the council, Mr Sidney Frosh sought an urgent review of the salaries, status, duties, recruitment and training of ministers, readers and officials. His request that a committee of inquiry be established to undertake the review was rejected, despite opposition from the executive.

Mr F. M. Landau, a former treasurer of the US, put forward a motion aimed at empowering the council to close synagogues which were in deficit and which no longer employed ministerial personnel. It was defeated by 52 votes to 22.

Mr Landau and other council members hit out at the hon. officers for the delay in implementing the findings of the 1968 report on the restructure of the US.

The senior vice-president, Mr David Woolf, retorted that there was an opportunity for considering major changes in the US when proposals were put forward at a later date, particularly with regard to the financial and constitutional provisions.

Referring to the organisation's serious financial position, Mr Landau stated that if seat rentals had been increased, as recommended by the 1968 report, last year's accounts would have shown a surplus of £54,235 instead of only £2,500.

He insisted that the US took a "grip" on what is a rotten state of affairs—"where surplus synagogues were having their funds eaten away keeping deficit synagogues alive."

Mr Asher Fishman stated that the US could not afford to carry on maintaining buildings "empty to bolster the ego of certain members of the congregations."

"The council agreed to change the name of the new Baywater Synagogue, now being built in Andover (Hants), to the Baywater and Malda Vale Synagogue."

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Referring to the organisation's serious financial position, Mr Landau stated that if seat rentals had been increased, as recommended by the 1968 report, last year's accounts would have shown a surplus of £54,235 instead of only £2,500.

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Mr Smirnovsky (right) confronted by a Herut demonstrator at the opening of the Russian photographic exhibition

Herut invade exhibition

Jewish Chronicle Reporter

Members of the British branch of Herut, the Right-wing Zionist party, invaded an exhibition of Russian photographs in London last week while it was being opened by the Soviet Ambassador, Mr Smirnovsky.

Their action was in retaliation against the trial of Mr Alexander Gorbach in the Ukrainian town of Chicheleik, which began on the same day. Mr Gorbach was fined 400 roubles.

Two demonstrators attempted to hand Mr Smirnovsky a photograph of Mr Gorbach and a petition to the Soviet Government to stop persecuting Jews. They were held out of the hall by police.

While Mr Smirnovsky was delivering his opening speech, in the hall of the Royal Photographic Society, another demonstrator held up a photo of Mr Gorbach but was seized by two Soviet security men, taken to another room and photographed before being handed over to the police.

Other demonstrators placed photographs of Mr Gorbach among the exhibits, but these were quickly removed by staff.

During the demonstration a van displaying placards related the black and another Herut member, speaking through a loudspeaker, called for support for the protests against the trials in Russia. After the opening ceremony the van followed Mr Smirnovsky's car back to the embassy.

Outside the building Mr Smirnovsky was faced with an impromptu "photo exhibition," arranged by the 35 Committee of Women. Dressed in black, the women lined up with blown-up photographs of Jews imprisoned in Russia.

The Moscow State Circus opened its British tour in Manchester last week untroubled by demonstrations.

Choir 'shocked' at disclosure of tour

Jewish Chronicle Reporter

The Lantian Jewish Male Choir is "shocked" by press announcements of a possible concert tour of the Soviet Union, its chairman, Mr Monty Fisher, told the Jewish Chronicle this week.

News of the proposed tour was made public last week by Mr Victor Hochhauser, the Jewish impresario, who is promoting the current British tour of the Moscow State Circus and is bringing the Leningrad Philharmonic Orchestra to London in September.

Mr Fisher said that he was "astonished" that Mr Hochhauser had made the announcement of such an early stage, when only the very first intimation had been given of the tour. This, he added, would in any case not take place before 1973.

MP's praise

The "bilingual expertise" of the Clapton Jewish Day School, as well as its impact on secular education, were warmly praised last week by Mr Ronald Brown, MP, at the school's speech day.

Addressing more than 900 pupils, parents and teachers, Mr Brown stated that one of the most impressive things about the school was its teaching of "living Hebrew."

Mrs B. Stiffel-Lipman, the headmistress, said that, of the 60 pupils due to leave the school this term, at least 45 were of grammar school standard and most had secured places in such schools.

The prizes were distributed by Mrs Brown and Mr Sidney Shipperton, chairman of the Zionist Federation, presided.



Fully furnished cooker for sale.

Buy a new electric cooker costing over £45 from LEB during the six weeks from July 17 to August 28 - and it'll arrive in your home fully furnished with an 8 piece set of clear glass Pyrex have a measuring jug, 3 assorted casserole dishes, a 5 pint mixing bowl, pie dish, pie plate and pudding basin. It's not every day you'll find fully furnished cookers for sale.

Immigration Bill plea

By our Parliamentary Correspondent

The Government turned down a request this week to write into

focus

CIVIL RIGHTS

The Sack for Jews

In the House of Lords last week Lord Windlesham, Minister of State at the Home Office, in reply to Lord Norwiche, stated that in the Government's view there was no statutory impediment to prevent a professing Jew from becoming Lord Chancellor. A legal authority and Anglo-Jewish historian points in his background.

This subject has intermittently been argued by lawyers and others over the years largely as an academic topic.

Before the First World War, at least two Jews held the quill pen which might have fitted them well for this august and highly important office. One was Sir George Jessel (1824-83), a Judge of the greatest distinction who died at the height of his career while serving as Master of the Rolls.

The other was his friend, Arthur Cohen (1829-1914), for many years leader of the Commercial Bar, who in 1881 declined the offer of a High Court Judgeship out of loyalty to the Prime Minister, Gladstone, who preferred at that time not to risk a by-election in Cohen's constituency.

One can only conjecture whether in their day there would have been deemed to be any constitutional bar to the elevation of a Jew to the Woolsack. Probably a more cautious view would then have been taken than is available today.

Indeed, as recently as 1955 there was still to be found in Halsbury's Laws of England (3rd ed.) the following footnote persisting from earlier editions: "It

would be unconstitutional for a Jew to be appointed Lord Chancellor," p. 539. Perhaps that statement refers not to any constitutional enactment but to an assumed tradition arising from the ancient character of the Lord Chancellor as the "keeper of the Queen's conscience."

The senses in which that expression was formerly used now appear archaic, and it is most doubtful whether any convention can properly be said to have come into being whereby a Jew may not be appointed.

The Jews Relief Act of 1858 which had the effect of opening the House of Commons to Jews excluded them from offices from which Roman Catholics were excluded. Those offices included the Lord Chancellorship.

Roman Catholics had long been excluded from certain offices, and those barriers against them were retained by the Roman Catholic Relief Act of 1829 which opened Parliament to them. The restrictions were in some respects eventually removed but, as far as the Lord Chancellorship and certain other positions were concerned, they remained.

However, the repeal of the relevant parts of the Act of 1858 by the Promissory Oaths Act of 1871 would appear to have removed the restriction on Jews. It is clear that this is so, and that no other Act preserves the exclusion.

It is of interest that Jessel was the first Jew to hold Government office, when in 1871 he was appointed Solicitor General by Gladstone. On his appointment as Master of the Rolls in 1873 he became the first Jew on the High Court bench.

He was not the first Jew to exercise the judicial function in



Sir George Jessel

England. That niche is held by Jamaica-born John Simon (1818-97), who in 1858 sat for the first time as an sitting County Court Judge. (Jews had sat as magistrates before that time.)

Although Sir David Salomons (1855) and Sir Benjamin Phillips (1855) on their appointments as Lord Mayor of London became nominal ex-officio members of the Privy Council, the first Jew to be sworn in and installed as a member was Jessel, on his appointment to the bench.

Jews were of course not the only religious minority to enjoy progressive relief from disabilities in the nineteenth century. In fact, they were not the most prominent in the struggle, save in respect of their own long campaign for entry into the House of Commons.

In 1868, Gladstone appointed John Bright, a Quaker, to be President of the Board of Trade. He was the first Non-conformist to hold Government office. In 1863, William Stowe was appointed a Judge, the first Roman Catholic on the bench since the seventeenth century.

This was the first Jew to exercise the judicial function in

A testimonial



A lady named Smith has lately been writing to me in a reproving fashion. She tells me that I attack Israel too much in my Jewish Chronicle column and that, with so many enemies, Israel can do without the obloquies which, in her view, I incessantly heap upon that long-suffering country.

I have replied to Mrs Smith telling her that I am a whole-hearted supporter of Israel, but that such whole-hearted support cannot preclude me from making occasional veiled criticisms.

But I must confess that I was beginning to wonder. Even though my criticisms are aimed at making Israel an even finer country than she is, ought I not to hear in mind that others attack her on less altruistic grounds?

Reading the press over the past few days appeared to emphasise Mrs Smith's warning. There seemed to be so very many attacks on Israeli policy over the reuniting of Jerusalem. I remembered ruefully that I had myself written a harsh column on this very subject.

Now not only The Times was joining in with its correspondence columns intemperately stoking up the flames. In addition, Michael Adams—rather less than a whole-hearted supporter of Israel—had added his ten new pennyworth of contentious allegations, dismissed by the declaration: "If the Israeli building programme continues, the beauty of the city will soon be irreparably damaged and the Jewish hope of peace in the Middle East will be gone beyond recall."

This was damaging indeed; but it was damaging as much as it was boldheaded. So I began to think: maybe I should turn over a new leaf, maybe I should confine myself to writing those back-to-Zion columns which are all that some people like to read about Israel. Then I heard on the radio an item of news that sent me roaring with laughter.

It was the announcement that Arab guerrillas were swimming the River Jordan and surrendering to Israeli soldiers, rather than place themselves in the power of their fellow Arabs in the Jordanian Army.

This was the best propaganda for Israel I had come across for a very long time. Clearly these guerrillas had not heard those blood-curdling stories of how the Israelis had tortured and lopped off parts of the anatomy of their fellow-terrorists in those cesspits of jails to which all these innocent murderers are consigned.

In fact this crossing of the Jordan by the Arab guerrillas is not just propaganda. It is a testimonial far more convincing than

On national problems he raises his voice only when they have moral significance. Last year, for instance, Rabbi Casper publicly protested against the detention without trial of 22 Africans because "there was cause for alarm and anxiety when people could be put away in flagrant defiance of the law. To keep silent in such a situation would mean to share in the responsibility for it."

For a Jewish official to be critical who difficult, he added. Jews, although recognised as full citizens of the State, constituted an identifiable group of South African society. A representative Jew must, therefore, be particularly careful that his views should not necessarily be taken to be those of the whole community.

All the age of globe-trotting Rabbi Casper has not settled in South Africa for good. "I hope," he said, "eventually to return home, that is to Israel."

those provided by the nine or ten film stars who use shower soap it is they use.

With a testimonial like this her most bitter enemies would obviously be no danger whatever of being damaged by my words. So I shall continue to write with them, as end when the mission arises.

Sorry, Mrs Smith. But I shall continue to write with them, as end when the mission arises.

Abraham (he preferred to be called just Ab) Cahan is best known as the great pioneer in the American Jewish labour movement and editor of The Jewish Daily Forward for decades. But he was also the author of some extremely evocative novels and short stories, and a full-scale novel, "The Rise of David Levinsky," which are not only a mine of sociological information about Jewish immigrant life in New York, but considerable works of art in their own right.

They were recognised as such by the somewhat forgotten proper novelist, William Dean Howells, who made a cult of Cahan. He was recognised and fastidiously by New York's Lower East Side, unlike Henry James who turned up his rarefied nose during his solitary and uncomfortable visit to New York.

On top of the social and political tensions common to all immigrant communities, the Jewish Republic in the United States was a land of contradictions. The Jewish immigrants, the sons of the Old Country, were a people of contradictions. They were a people of contradictions. They were a people of contradictions.

"Yiddish" Cahan captures the moods and smells of the New York tenements, the squalor and the hope, the struggle and the triumph. He captures the life of the immigrant, the life of the immigrant, the life of the immigrant.

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book reviews
Sweet and sour

JACK WINOCOUR

THE IMPORTED BRIDEGROOM and Other Stories of the New York Ghetto. By Abraham Cahan. Constable, £1.25.

Abraham (he preferred to be called just Ab) Cahan is best known as the great pioneer in the American Jewish labour movement and editor of The Jewish Daily Forward for decades. But he was also the author of some extremely evocative novels and short stories, and a full-scale novel, "The Rise of David Levinsky," which are not only a mine of sociological information about Jewish immigrant life in New York, but considerable works of art in their own right.

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the right thing. But it's too late. "The Imported Bridegroom" recounts the tale of a nouveau riche but still devout father who brings over a regular yeshiva bocher as a prize match for his flighty daughter. The daughter plays up and wants none of the young man to begin with but eventually succumbs to his innocent charms. With a twist worthy of Maupassant, Cahan

turns the young man into an apikors and his bride sees him lost to her in a heady world of socialist idealism and lemon tea. Mr Bernard G. Richards contributes a sympathetic introduction which sets the scene for a sweet-and-sour collection of tales which are comparable with Israel Zangwill's early work before he was overwhelmed by Boyswiler.

History of ideas

LOUIS JACOBS

STUDIES IN JEWISH PHILOSOPHY AND MYSTICISM (HEBREW). By Israel Weinstock. Mossad Harav Kook, Jerusalem.

The conventional view in Jewish scholarship is that the Cabala, which arose in Spain and Provence in the thirteenth century, while it undoubtedly had its antecedents in an earlier, even far earlier, period, is basically a new growth, developed in part as a reaction to the austere doctrines of the great medieval Jewish philosophers.

Isidore Weinstock, with tremendous erudition and the kind of solid conviction that comes from a lifetime of dedicated, close study of the relevant texts, will have none of this. His startling thesis is that the medieval philosophers embraced, in fact, an esoteric

tradition which included the central themes of the Cabala.

The book is epoch-making in the sense that no student of medieval Jewish thought, whether philosophical or mystical, will be able to afford to neglect its argument. Scholars will no doubt debate at length whether the author has proved his case. A good deal depends on how far similarity of terms and a kinship of ideas denote real identity. Be that as it may, the material is here clearly presented and it demands a fresh inquiry into the origins of the Cabala.

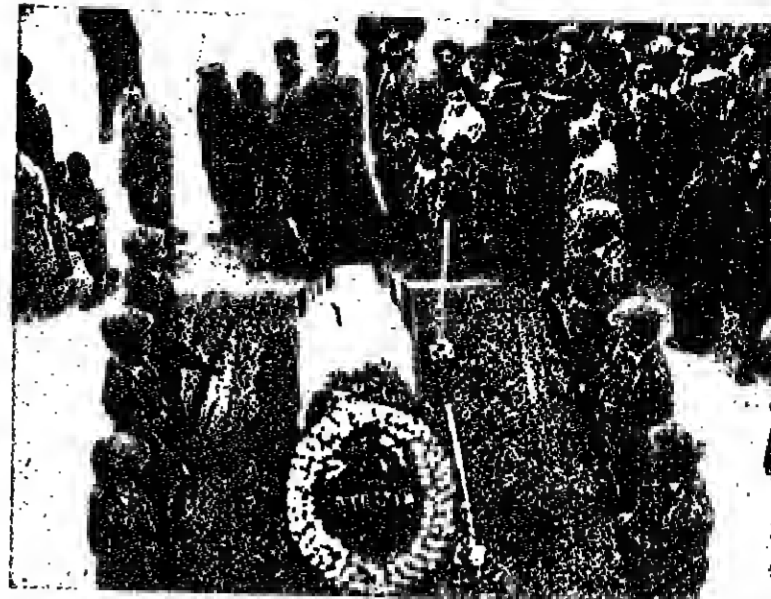
No one can move in this field without the help of Scholem, which Weinstock acknowledges. But he claims that even Scholem has not gone far enough.

Among the results of his researches, Weinstock has uncovered the strange and fascinating mystical doctrine of cycles of creation. In one version of this, the world lasts for six thousand years, enjoys a "Sabbath" of one thousand years, and is then destroyed and created anew to last for another seven-thousand-year cycle and so on (some declare, ad infinitum).

Moreover, each cycle has its own Torah. Thus, according to one theory, in our cycle the Sabbath is "Gavurah," denoting God's judgement, predominates, and our Torah is one suited to such a situation. In the cycle of "Chesed," God's lovingkindness, only mercy reigns, and in the Torah of that cycle there are no negative, only positive, precepts.

Weinstock quotes, too, to his very comprehensive study, the views of some more recent Jewish thinkers who tried, not too successfully, it must be said, to equate the doctrine of the cycles with evolutionary theory.

This is an exciting book which should be read by anyone interested in the history of ideas. We learn from it incidentally that the Jewish thinkers of the past were not afraid of engaging in theological speculation.



Haush Senesh lies in state in Haifa. This 1951 picture is from "Hannah Senesh, Her Life and Diary" (to be published on September 2 by Vallentine, Mitchell, £2.25), the autobiography of the Jewish heroine who voluntarily parachuted into Nazi-occupied Europe in a bid to rescue Jews.

MISCELLANY

Year Book, 5731, published by Hechal Shalom, Jerusalem.

Apartment from such useful features as a calendar of religious laws and customs (including Sephardi variations), this annual offering of the supreme religious centre in Jerusalem. An anthology of provocative and enlightening essays from Hebrew literature throughout the ages and arranged alphabetically according to subject. This is a work of immense scholarship, testifying to the wisdom of the Jewish people and the wealth of expression in the Hebrew language.

Blafik Speaks, edited by Mordechai Orenyahu (Massada House), \$1.95. A collection of the sayings and discourses of the greatest of the Jewish sages, Blafik Speaks about Zionism, his contemporaries, Hebrew and Yiddish and, most important, about himself.

The third volume of Louis Finkelstein's classic, The Jews: Their Role in Civilization, is now available in a paperback edition published by Schocken of New York and distributed in Britain by Bailey Bros, £2.25.

Also issued in paperback, by Schocken is the monumental work by George Foot Moore, Judaism in the First Centuries of the Christian

Age, first published over 40 years ago. (Two volumes at £2.25 each.)

Words of the Wise, compiled by Isaac Albaladejo in collaboration with Mordechai Nurock (Massada House), is an anthology of Jewish wisdom and aphorisms culled from Hebrew literature throughout the ages and arranged alphabetically according to subject. This is a work of immense scholarship, testifying to the wisdom of the Jewish people and the wealth of expression in the Hebrew language.

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The Jews of Coventry, by Harry Levine (published by the Coventry Jewish community). An informative history of the community with references going back to the twelfth century. All names are printed in bold letters which should make a lot of people in Coventry happy.

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From the land of apartheid

Israel's offer of a £1,200 gift to the Organisation of African Unity was criticised by British-born Rabbi Bernard Casper, Chief Rabbi of the Federation of Synagogues of South Africa, who was in London on a short visit last week.

The "gift affair" was only one of the many embarrassing situations South African Jews can find themselves in. Life in the country of apartheid could not be without crises, particularly for a man of Rabbi Casper's background.

As a minister in Manchester and London he was outspoken on religious and political issues. His horizon widened further when he went to Israel in 1958 as dean of students at the Hebrew University.

Can a Jew be Prime Minister? In theory probably no, since it is a Premier's duty to advise the Queen on senior appointments to the Established Church. But it is doubtful if this obstacle would be raised should a suitable Jewish candidate present himself.

"I am in South Africa," he declared, "for only one reason: to help maintain a sense of identity in the Jewish community. I am also pleased to be involved in encouraging the best young elements to settle in Israel. This is a full-time occupation, and while I might have views on other matters as well they must become of secondary importance."

Some of those "secondary"



issues, however, might contradict the moral values of Judaism. Speaking out against them could bring Rabbi Casper into conflict with South African society. "But I teach them within the Jewish community where, I think, my lessons frequently strike home."

On national problems he raises his voice only when they have moral significance. Last year, for instance, Rabbi Casper publicly protested against the detention without trial of 22 Africans because "there was cause for alarm and anxiety when people could be put away in flagrant defiance of the law. To keep silent in such a situation would mean to share in the responsibility for it."

For a Jewish official to be critical who difficult, he added. Jews, although recognised as full citizens of the State, constituted an identifiable group of South African society. A representative Jew must, therefore, be particularly careful that his views should not necessarily be taken to be those of the whole community.

All the age of globe-trotting Rabbi Casper has not settled in South Africa for good. "I hope," he said, "eventually to return home, that is to Israel."

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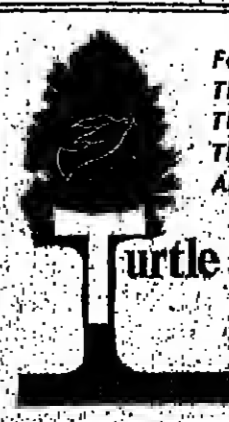
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social and personal

BIRTHS

BAUM.—A daughter (Victoria Emma) was born on July 18, 1971, to Helen (nee Rosenbaum) and David Baum, of 81 Gunnersgate Lane, Marlborough, Wiltshire. (First grandchild for Phyllis and Jack Baum and Jean and Sydney Rosenbaum.)

COHEN.—A daughter (Claire) was born on July 18, 1971, to St. Mary's Hospital, W.2, to Louis (nee Lynford) and Bruce Cohen. (A sister for Nicola, Andrew and Steven.)

COHEN.—A daughter (Sally Ann) was born on Tuesday, July 13, 1971, to Marilyn (nee Simmons) and Eddie Cohen, of 20 Berkeley Court, Vines Avenue, Finchley, N.3. (Second grandchild for Estelle and Eddie Simmons; third grandchild for Monty and the late Golda Cohen.)

COHEN.—A son was born on July 16, 1971, to Barbara (nee Kober) and Paul Cohen, of Venezuella, (A brother for Marcell; second grandchild for Dr. and Mrs. Kober; third grandchild for Monty and the late Golda Cohen.)

CONN.—A son (Maxwell) was born on July 12, 1971, to Judith (nee Lisk) and David Conn. (First grandchild for Millie and Bob Lisk and Or. Albert Conn.)

FINCHAM.—A son (Jerome) was born on July 14, 1971, to the Middlesex Hospital, W.1, to Fidelity (nee Inkin) and Andrew Fincham, of 79 Grosvenor, N.20. (A brother for Vanessa.)

GARCIA.—A daughter (Simone) was born on Thursday, July 15, 1971, at the Middlesex Hospital, W.1, to Estelle (nee Reinhold) and Michael Garcia, of 27 Fernhurst Gardens, Edgware. (A sister for Adele; fourth grandchild for Don Garcia; second grandchild for Rene and Alice Benjamin.)

GILIN.—A son (Adam Zane) was born on July 20, 1971, at the Middlesex Hospital, to Ruth (nee Ovia) and Louis Gilin, of 3 Malcolm Court, March Lane, Slaymore. (A brother for Biniam; second grandchild for Mrs. M. Gilin; fifth grandchild for Mrs. M. Gilin and the late David Gilin.)

GRANATZ.—A daughter (Katy Sara) was born on July 17, 1971, at the Avenue Clinic, to Jacqueline (nee Rosen) and Alice Granatze, of 21 Crooked Lodge, Finchley, N.3. (Fourth grandchild for Mr. and Mrs. A. Rosen; third grandchild for Mr. and Mrs. S. Granatze.)

ISAACS.—A daughter (Laura Nicole) was born on Monday, July 19, 1971, to Lorraine (nee Walker) and Norman Isaacs, of 48 Wolmer Gardens, Edgware. (First grandchild for Mr. and Mrs. L. Walker and Mr. and Mrs. S. Isaacs; second grandchild for Mr. and Mrs. S. Lennard, of Ilford.)

JONAS.—A daughter (Lisa Nicole) was born on July 18, 1971, to Lorraine (nee Walker) and Norman Jonas, of 48 Wolmer Gardens, Edgware. (First grandchild for Mr. and Mrs. L. Walker and Mr. and Mrs. S. Isaacs; second grandchild for Mr. and Mrs. S. Lennard, of Ilford.)

KESLER.—A son (Daniel Benjamin) was born on July 20, 1971, at the Middlesex Hospital, W.1, to Susan (nee Fairweather) and Gabriel Kesler, of 41 Gerard Road, Harrow, Middlesex.

KWERN.—A daughter (Melissa Danz) was born on July 18, 1971, at St. Andrew's Hospital, to Phyllis (nee Case) and David Kwern, of 40 Walsingham Hill, Pinney. (First grandchild for Helen and David Case, of U.S.A.; and third grandchild for Betty and Cecil Kwern, of Edgware.)

LATTER.—A son (Edward) was born on July 14, 1971, at the Lindo Wing, to Carol (nee Tappin) and Anthony Latter, of 12 Halsemere Gardens, Finchley, N.3. (A brother for Carol; third grandchild for Mr. and Mrs. M. Tappin; second grandchild for Mr. M. Latter; fourth grandchild for Mrs. P. Block.)

LEVINE.—A son (Adam Howard) was born on July 18, 1971, to Susan and Victor Levine, of Chisworth Road, Ealing, W.5.

LEVY.—A daughter (Michelle Anne) was born on July 20, 1971, at Queen Charlotte's Maternity Hospital, to Frances (nee Ahlson) and Monty Levy, of 107 Highdon, Station Road, Hendon, N.W.4. (Seventh grandchild for Mrs. Rose Ahlson; sixth grandchild for Mrs. M. Levy.)

LINDBAY.—A son (Stephen Elliot) was born on July 17, 1971, to Margaret (nee Wilson) and Milton Lindbay, of Chesham, Bucks. (First grandchild for Mr. and Mrs. Alf Lindbay; second grandchild for Mr. and Mrs. Frank Wilson.)

Mandelstam.—A son (Philip Richard) was born on July 17, 1971, at the Middlesex Hospital, W.1, to Jennifer (nee Levene) and Roger Mandelstam, of 33 Oakwood Crescent, Waltham Hill, N.21. (A brother for Rochelle; second grandchild for Mr. and Mrs. Harry Levene and Mr. and Mrs. Harry Mandelstam; second grandchild for Mr. and Mrs. Debbie Salter.)

Samuels.—A son (Nir Howard) was born on July 16, 1971, to Thea (nee Goldie) and Jeffrey Samuels, of 20 Wykeham Road, N.W.4. (A brother for Alan Philip; sixth grandchild for Mr. and Mrs. B. Goldie, of Belfast; second grandchild for Mr. and Mrs. I. Samuels, of 5 Hanson Street, W.1.)

Shooter.—A son, Mark Richard (Mark), was born on July 15, 1971, at the Middlesex Hospital, to Susan (nee Rosenzweig) and Alan Shooter, of 14 Harrow Road, Edgware. (First grandchild for Mrs. M. Rosenzweig, of Stamford Hill, and Sonia and Sam Shooter, of Horden; first grandchild for Mrs. Millie Lechman, of Ilford.)

SOLL.—A daughter (Nicola Jane) was born on July 19, 1971, at King's College Hospital, to Linda (nee Kresner) and Malcolm Soll, of 110 Valley Drive, Kingsbury, N.W.9. (First grandchild for Anne and Maurice Kresner and Millie and the late Sidney Soll.)

SOLOMONS.—A daughter (Lee-Orna) was born on Shabbat, July 17, 1971, to Dalia and Stephen Solomon, of Park House, Tooting, Surrey, N.20.

WEEKS.—A son (Andrew Mark) was born on Saturday, July 17, 1971, at St. Mary's Hospital, Harrow Road, to Linda (nee Hani) and Peter Weekes, of 81 Chiswick Road, Edgware, Middlesex.

Williams.—A daughter (Melinda Jayne) was born on July 18, 1971, to Stephanie (nee Schwartz) and Clive Williams, of 18 Kensington Drive, Woodford Green, Essex. (First grandchild for Ann and Jack Schwartz and Ann Williams.)

YUDOFER.—A daughter (Samantha Jayne) was born on July 12, 1971, to Barbara (nee Thompson) and Stanley Yudofers, of 31 Princes Court, Wembley. (Second grandchild for Mrs. Goldie Thompson; fourth grandchild for Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Yudofers; a sister for Elizabeth Michelle.)

FORTHCOMING MARRIAGES

Mr. N. ANGEL and Miss R. HOFMAN. The engagement is announced between Nicholas, only son of Betty and Eric Angel, of 23 Wickham Close, Epsom, Surrey, and Ruth, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Yehuda Hofman, of Tel Aviv.

Mr. M. R. N. BETTI and Miss D. M. CURRY. The engagement is announced between Mervyn Richard, son of Leonard and Marjorie Betti, of Flat 9, 42 Gloucester Walk, W.8, eldest grandson of Alfred Betti, and Harold and Rose Curry, of 167 Anson Road, N.W.2, oldest daughter of Nat and Debra Curry and Ron and Lily Sharp.

Mr. A. BOOKATZ and Miss B. H. ROSENBAUM. The engagement is announced between Arnold Bookatz, F.C.A., son of Alvin and Louis Bookatz, of 2 Fitching Road, E.5, and Brenda Halan, daughter of Jennie Roberts, and the late Stanley (Solly) Roberts, of 81 Hounslow, Henricus Street, E.1.

Mr. S. D. BRIER and Miss N. SHARP. The engagement is announced between Sam David, son of Lou and Mervyn Brier, of 8 Gilray House, Gloucester Terrace, W.1, and Norma Sharp, B.A. (Hons.), daughter of Max and Toni Sharp, of 3 Hutehings Walk, London, N.W.11.

Mr. A. J. COHEN and Miss R. ELANI. The engagement is announced between Aaron, youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. Jack Cohen, of 20 Essex Road, Plymouth, to Ruth, daughter of Mrs. Leah Elani and the late Mr. Elani, of Kibbutz Gan Shmuel, Israel.

Mr. A. CONWAY and Miss R. KATZMAN. The engagement is announced between Alan, son of Mr. and Mrs. A. Conway, of 40 St. George's Road, London, E.3, and Rebecca, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. Katzman, of 11 St. George's Road, London, E.3.



Animated pupils of the Kingsdon and Surbiton Synagogue rejoice at the centre's prize distribution on Sunday

Tory leader

A prominent Agudist, Alderman J. Lohenstein, has become leader of the Tory opposition on Hackney Council following the resignation of Alderman D. Bridgehouse for personal reasons.

Alderman Lohenstein, a member of the Board of Deputies, was elected to the council as a Liberal in 1968, but changed parties the following year. Before the May elections, in which his party lost control of the council, he was chairman of the planning and highways committee.

Becontree JP

Mrs Phoebe White, president of the League of Jewish Women, has been appointed a Justice of the Peace on the Becontree bench of the North-East London Quarter Sessions.

Mr. L. ELTON and Miss R. SOMERS. The engagement is announced between Laurence, eldest son of Maurice and Sylvia Elton, of 170 Edgwarebury Lane, Edgware, eldest grandson of Mr. and Mrs. Zehly Elton and the late Mr. and Mrs. Bernard Klotman, and Brenda, youngest daughter of Michael and Sadie Somers, of 61 Victoria Avenue, London, N.W.4, youngest grand-daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Sosenfeld and the late Mrs. L. Myers, of Monckley.

Mr. A. EYNIE and Miss C. S. HOTH. The engagement is announced between Aaron, youngest son of Mrs. Sarah Eynie and the late Mr. Yehoshua Eynie, of Ilford, and Carol Susan, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Bernard Hoth, of 81 Haverhill, Letchworth, Herts.

Mr. D. S. GILROY and Miss J. M. GREENHILL. The engagement is announced between David Gilroy, of 10 Chelwood House, 12 Embankment Gardens, London, S.W.1, son of Ilan and Betty Gilroy, of 10a Lymington, El Sava, Tunisia, Canary Islands, and Joan Greenhill, of 67 Teignmouth Road, London, N.W.2, daughter of Leslie and Rita Greenhill, of 58 La Cueva, Ormaiztegui, Canary Islands.

Mr. M. HARRIS and Miss S. F. COLIN. The engagement is announced between Mark Harris, L.B. (Hons.), son of 5 The Park, N.W.11, only son of Eve and Sidney Harris, of 14 Haddfield House, Ellen Street, E.1, and Sharon Frances Colin, daughter of Mimi and Alex Colin, of 112 Southend Road, Woodford Green, Essex.

Mr. A. R. JAYE and Miss B. P. BENJAMIN. The engagement is announced between Alan, son of Ranae and Barla Jaye, of 40 St. Anne's Road, Canvey Island, Essex, and Barbara Philippe, daughter of Hotty and Hymie Benjamin, of 40 Kanton Gardens, Kenton, Harrow, Middlesex.

Mr. M. S. MELZACK and Miss R. L. A. JACOB. The engagement is announced between Michael Stewart, eldest son of Maurice and Anita Melzack, of 64 Windermere Avenue, Twickenham, N.9, grandson of Aaron Melzack and Leslie Cohen, and Rosalind Lynn Jacob, eldest daughter of John (Monty) and Mollie Jacob, of 20 Howberry Close, Canon's Park, Edgware, granddaughters of Jack Cohen.

Mr. B. C. RAYNE and Miss P. S. BOBBE. The engagement is announced between Brian, son of Mr. and Mrs. B. C. Rayne, of 12 March Hall Drive, N.W.4, grandson of Mr. and Mrs. P. Smith, and Patricia, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. B. Bobbe, of 12 March Hall Drive, N.W.4, granddaughters of Mr. and Mrs. B. Bobbe and Mrs. B. Meadows, of 12 March Hall Drive, N.W.4.

INCIDENTALLY

to radio



Stephen Hoar who has been appointed to succeed Mr. Howard as controller of BBC Radio

Changes in the law on televising marriages in England and Wales, proposed by the Law Commission in its latest report, may affect certain special privileges enjoyed by synagogues.

If its proposals become law, Jews will not, as now, be able to "put up a Chupa" to a marriage. The commission points out, though, that this privilege is "little used."

Chasidim, who are chiefly concerned, will still be able to witness marriages in the open ground attached to synagogues. The commission stresses that the paper is circulated for comment and criticism, which would like to receive before the end of the year.

Hat trick

Get a hat to get in! This is the advice of attractive Mrs Barbara Othman, who figured so prominently in the photographs in the national press together with the Russian Ambassador in London, Mr. Smirnovsky. Mrs Othman had no invitation and no ticket for the Russian photographic exhibition which the Ambassador opened. So how was she to enter the hall and participate in the demonstration against the Russian treatment of Jews? She was becoming desperate as the time for the opening drew closer. Various ideas came to her mind and were discarded as impractical. Then in a moment of inspiration the solution came to her—get a hat.

Attired in a gorgeous, gleaming hat, she arrived at the entrance to the exhibition and was allowed in.



without much demur. The attendant looked at her with admiration—the lady was surely not for burning or turning away. Mr. Smirnovsky, too, was apparently convinced that a lady wearing such a hat must be given a special welcome and his surprise was all the greater when she revealed her true identity—still, however, wearing that hat.

MP's journey

Mr Sidney Goldberg, general secretary of the Labour Friends of Israel, has sent me an interesting postscript to my note about Mr. Yehuda Tagger, who has now returned to Israel after completing his work as Counsellor of the Israeli Embassy in London.

As I mentioned last week, Mr. Tagger was sentenced to death by the Israelis. This was commuted, but he served several years in prison. Mr. Goldberg now tells me that it was Mr. Maurice Orbach, MP, who went to Iraq and negotiated for the release of Mr. Tagger and his colleagues.

Mr. Orbach tells the story that after spending some days in Iraq he was driven to the prison and was allowed to see Mr. Tagger. Approaching him, Mr. Orbach said: "I am a British Member of Parliament, my name is Maurice Orbach and I have come to try to help you."

Mr. Tagger's immediate reply was: "And which party do you represent?"

Brainy duet

Daniel and Jonathan, the young sons of Dr. and Mrs. Russell K. Edwards, of Newcastle, are showing remarkable mathematical talent. Last year Jonathan was a member of the British team in the mathematics olympiad. This year it is the turn of Daniel. Competing with 20,000 other boys, he gained seventh place in the British team of nine who are to participate in the olympiad in Czechoslovakia. Jonathan was also among the top one per cent and only narrowly missed selection. Both boys have won places at Trinity College, Cambridge. Jonathan actually won an exhibition to the college at the age of 10.

Their father, a busy doctor in general practice and a fervent Zionist, is also a man of varied talents, which include singing, playing the guitar and passionately defending the cause of Israel at London's Speakers' Corner.

Coincidence

A curious thing happened at Bush House recently to Churlon Landstone, our former theatre critic. He had to attend as witness for the probate of a distant relative's will and filled in the form with his name, giving his occupation as "Retired." The woman in charge handed it back, asking for particulars of his previous occupation. Mr. Landstone wrote in: "Theatre administrator, critic."

The woman looked at the form for a moment in puzzlement and then went away. She returned almost immediately and asked Mr. Landstone: "Did you write a play called 'Behind your Back'?" On receiving an affirmative reply, she cried: "I acted in it in an amateur performance in Welwyn Garden City!"

Prison cheer

A louching story comes from HM Prison, Pentonville. For 33 years Mr. A. Cohen regularly visited the prison on Saturdays and Sundays to conduct services for the Jewish inmates. This involved an hour's walk each way but during all that time he only twice missed the visits.

Now Mr. Cohen has retired from his post as official under the auspices of the visitation committee of the prison, and the governor has been surprised by the reaction of the Jewish prisoners. They informed the governor that because of their affection for Mr. Cohen and to show their appreciation of the help and kindness he showed to them they wanted, out of their meagre weekly prison earnings, to buy him a parting gift.

The ceremony duly took place in the prison synagogue. The Governor presented a fountain pen and pencil on behalf of the men. He remarked that it was a unique occasion in his long prison service. And to cap it all one of the Jewish inmates rose to pay tribute to Mr. Cohen's kindness.

Runaways

Recently the wife of the principal of a correctional institution for wayward girls in Ilkei Ilrak was kidnapped and taken to Ilkei in an effort to secure the release of an inmate. She escaped from custody a couple of weeks later by asking her guard to go out and buy her a newspaper.

This has reminded a Tel Aviv educationist of something that happened 40 years ago. When the first thief was caught in the small dacha suburb known as Tel Aviv, he was taken to an unfinished structure, told it was the prison and ordered to remain there for a week. That he bolted, however, he was placed in charge of a policeman, whom he asked to go out and buy cigarettes for him. In the guard's absence he escaped, but was caught again.

Upon asking the guard once more to get him cigarettes, the officer replied, "What, so that you can run away again? This time you go and buy them yourself!"

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principles laid down by Sir Henry Royce and the Hon. G.S. Rolls. Rolls insisted that his cars should be supremely comfortable, utterly quiet, and as reliable as it was humanly possible to make them. Royce showed how this could be achieved by excellent design, superb engineering, impeccable workmanship and the consistent use of only the finest materials.

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JEWISH CHRONICLE

JULY 23, 1971—AV 1, 5731

Ferment in the Arab world

The attention of the outside world has been temporarily diverted from the Arab-Israeli dispute by the alarming signs of increased instability in the Arab Middle East. There has been an attempted coup in Morocco and an apparently successful one in the Sudan. The future of the oil sheikhdoms in the Persian Gulf remains in doubt and Britain's military withdrawal from the area is only a few months away. Above all, there has been the bloodiest and possibly the last phase of the bloody civil war in Jordan.

There is an old adage that the divisions and misfortunes of the Arab world are Israel's gain. But it may be unwise to take comfort on grounds like these and it may well be that the Arab States must sort out their own problems before they can reach a lasting agreement with Israel. The chronic instability of the Arab world is, in fact, a permanent and pressing reminder of the need for real peace in the area. This will not be achieved so long as trouble-makers such as Libya's Colonel Gaddafi stir the witches' cauldron and so-called "progressives" plot the downfall of King Hussein of Jordan or King Hassan of Morocco.

Only one real advantage has accrued to Israel in the course of the past week's stormy happenings. Now that he has finally broken the power of the Palestinian terrorists Hussein could—if he wished and dared—move towards negotiations with Israel. Had he tried to do so at any time since the 1967 war, the terrorists might well have been able to

topple his régime. As Israel's Foreign Minister, Mr Abba Eban, has continually pointed out, what Israel has needed all along is a negotiating partner. Hussein is today at least a potential one.

One should note, in passing, that Israel has been able to give the lie effectively to Arab and other propagandists who have accused her of systematic cruelty to the inhabitants of occupied territories. Plainly, the Palestinian terrorists themselves do not believe these accusations. Otherwise it would be incredible that they should now seek refuge in Israeli-held territory. Such organisations as Amnesty might care to take this into account when listening to Arab allegations of planned maltreatment and torture.

It is significant, too, that Syria, Iraq and Lebanon appear to have closed their frontiers to their fellow-Arabs while Israel has not only allowed them in, but is treating them as civilian non-combatants—albeit ones who cannot be easily trusted. The total defeat and demoralisation of the Palestinians leave a human problem still to be dealt with. This is something which Israel recognises, even though these people were sworn to destroy the Jewish State. It is a supreme irony that the Palestinians decided to try to destroy an Arab State first and risked a bitter and brutal civil war in the process.

There is another problem for the Middle East which is still only on the horizon. If Communist China joins the United Nations and is given a seat on

the Security Council she will be able to block any constructive move in the UN towards securing a Middle East peace. Yet, paradoxically, there may be an advantage in this. The outside world has persistently closed its eyes to the fact that a real peace can be negotiated and agreed only by the disputants themselves. The Israelis have been demanding direct talks since 1948. The Arabs have refused. Will they now become more resilient?

The possibility of Communist China entering the United Nations could also serve as a reminder that Israeli-Arab negotiations are long overdue. The civil war in Jordan was another such reminder, as is the increased instability of the Arab world. A fair and lasting peace could enable Israel to become the factor for stability which is so badly needed by the whole Middle East.

Ultimatum

Progressive Jewry, representing a significant section of the community, has issued its ultimatum: either its ecclesiastical representatives receive parity of esteem from the Board of Deputies by October or they leave. And who can blame them in view of the discreditable history of the Clause 43 affair, the subterfuges and tergiversations of those who claim to stand for communal unity, but when the crunch comes back down end succumb to sectarian pressures? The issue is clear. Progressive Jewry are unwilling to be treated any longer as second-class members of a secular organisation purporting to represent all Jews. At this stage the best solution—unless a compromise can be found—would be to delete Clause 43 altogether, secularising the board and leaving the president freedom of action to consult whom he wishes on whatever matter. The one man who can resolve the situation, avert a walk-out by the Progressives and prevent an irrevocable split in the community is the Chief Rabbi. Here is a supreme opportunity to use his good offices to bring about the tolerance and unity which he has so frequently demanded.

Heroism

The persecution of Soviet Jews continues with news of more arrests and more sentences. At the same time there are reports of heroism by many Russian Jews who are openly and courageously demanding that they be allowed to emigrate. The case of the 46 Georgian Jews arrested after a hunger-strike in Moscow demonstrates the determination of Russian Jews to pursue their case. Predictably, the appeals of the nine Jews convicted in Leningrad on hijack charges and for alleged anti-Soviet activities have been rejected by the Soviet Supreme Court. Whenever did a Soviet higher court overturn the verdict of a trial in which the KGB were involved? In Soviet law to be accused by the authorities is to be guilty. For a court to find otherwise would be to discredit the KGB—and who dares do that? But protests from abroad have had some effect. It is significant that a Jew tried this week was freed instead of being imprisoned. It is essential that all who have protested—Jews and Gentiles alike—should intensify the campaign on behalf of Soviet Jewry.

Uganda

The wind of change in Uganda has blown Israel some good. General Amin, a middle-of-the-road nationalist, replaced the Left-wing militant leadership of his predecessor and with it Uganda's attitude towards Israel. Although a Moslem, General Amin is opposed to using the country as a weapon against Israel in the hands of the militant Arab-Moslem pro-Soviet block. Instead, he is seeking to exercise a mediating role while benefiting from mutual trade with Israel. General Amin can rely on the Jewish State not only for assistance in the form of military training and advice but also for economic aid in one form or another and a bridge to the wider world to reduce his excessive dependence on Europe. The relationship is mutually beneficial and it is not without significance that Uganda adjoins Ethiopia, which is another of Israel's good friends in Africa. General Amin's decision to recognise Israel and establish an embassy in Jerusalem—as distinct from Tel Aviv—symbolises this relationship.

PERSONAL OPINION

THERE WAS this yidder who began business life by selling pickled cucumbers and faked autographs of Moshe Dayan in Petticoat Lane and went on from there to organise more ambitious ventures like sea-borne orgies, but still didn't hit the big time until one day his friend meets him in a kosher restaurant with huge cutlery links in the form of a crucifix, a huge crucifix dangling from his key-ring and, under his shirt, a picture of Jesus emblazoned on his vest. He has broken into the Jesus trade.

"Here in Britain I've got the Jesus scene seven up," he tells his friend. "I've registered a company, Jesus Enterprises. There'll be a Jesus Club in every town, like the Playboy Club, only different. Each club will have a heated pool for mass baptism."

But, asks his friend, "Isn't there something called a church which already has these facilities?"

"Do me a favour, boychick... They're old, out of touch, like corner grocery stores. We're the Tescos of the trade," etc.

Not very funny. Certainly not very tasteful. The piece appeared in, of all places, Campaign, a trade paper of the PFI industry which, as we know, is dedicated to the subtle art of making friends and influencing people, and was written by its regular columnist, Philip Kleinman.

I hesitate to be too critical of the piece, for it is the sort of thing I have perpetrated myself, except that I can claim in mitigation that I perpetrated it in this paper.

A Jew enjoys a joke against himself if it's told by a Jew among Jews. He may even enjoy it if it's told by a Gentile among Jews, but if it's told by a Jew among Gentiles he will not be amused. And therein lies Mr

In short, if you went to write in a manner likely to be offensive to many Jews it's not enough to be a Jew: you've got to write for a Jewish paper.

Miss Geraldine Chaplin, now filming in Israel, has been importuned by local reporters about her father's antecedents. Was he Jewish?

I thought that Jew-spotting was a purely diaspora pastime. When I go to a local cinema I nearly always and myself near two elderly ladies, both hard of hearing, who indulge in the game at the tops of their voices: "He's Jewish... he isn't, but his second wife was... his uncle is Jewish, you know... I think she's Jewish, well she looks it doesn't she?"

The fact that many players perform in the nude has—if you will pardon my expression—given new point to the game. I was watching the wrestling scene in "Women in Love" when a familiar voice piped up: "I never knew Alan Bates was Jewish."

The younger members of the Women's Mizrahi have threatened to break away from their parent body, and I do not blame them.

The Women's Mizrahi, unlike its male counterpart, is a functioning organisation and not a torrent of names on letter-heads. Its members do actually meet and talk and raise funds and sometimes even raise Cain, but on the whole, whether justly or unjustly, one tends to think of them as a concourse of yentas with nice hats and nice homes, and pliant husbands, who are strong on coffee and gossip but weak on almost everything else. Certainly as a corporate body it is a good deal less intelligent

There are urgent issues, as distinct from the pseudo-issues and talking points raised by Women's Lib, which affect the Orthodox Jewish woman in a way that they don't affect anyone else. They are sometimes discussed by the League of Jewish Women, to whom they are more of an academic matter, but never in any depth by the Women's Mizrahi, for whom they have immediate relevance.

The older Orthodox women feel that such issues are best left to their menfolk. But the younger ones are happily of a more independent turn of mind. But by the time they get the older ones to move they will be old themselves. And that is how the Women's Mizrahi has always remained its changeless self.

I took my family to lunch at a local vegetarian restaurant last week and discovered that, apart from its abominable service (which made me feel that they were growing the vegetables on the premises) it was no pauper's joint. A plate of bean-shoots, diced beetroot, grated carrot and sundry other vegetables cost twelve bob.

Ah, but my vegetarian friends will tell me, the bean-shoots, etc., are healthy, which they may be, but I, for one, don't eat for the good of my health and am, indeed, prepared to assert the time-honoured Jewish right to eat for the bad of it. One is, of course, familiar with Solomon's saying: "Better a meal of herbs and love than a banquet of stalled ox and hatred therewith." I say, better a stalled ox and hatred therewith than a meal of herbs and a place in the old age home.

ASK THE RABBI

Would you explain the phrase in the Amidah, "Thou (or who) quickenest the dead"?

To "quicken the dead" is archaic English for "to revive the dead," i.e. to bring the dead back to life again. The Amidah refers here to God's compassion for His creatures in that He brings them back to life again after they have died.

In connection with the Jewish doctrine of the Hereafter there are two distinct beliefs originally separate and later brought together. These are the resurrection of the dead and the immortality of the soul. Some Jewish thinkers have preferred to place the stress on the resurrection because, they hold, the doctrine of the soul's immortality is too vague, too nebulous, too "Greek." Others have preferred the doctrine of immortality because, they hold, the doctrine of bodily resurrection is too crude, too physical, too material.

The Orthodox belief is, undoubtedly, however, that after the Messianic Age there will be a real bodily resurrection, though thinkers like Nachmanides in the Middle Ages have understood that the body is to be resurrected not as a subtle, refined one, quite different from the gross, material body we now inhabit.

Maimonides, in his conviction that a body cannot inhabit eternity, put forward the view that after the resurrection the revived dead will live for a very long time on earth but that eventually they will die again and their souls alone will be immortal. Details of this whole question are to be found

Why are we not permitted to look at the Cohanim during dachaning?

There is a statement in the Babylonian Talmud (Gittin 16a) that if one looks at the Cohanim one's eyes become dim. But the Talmud goes on to say that this only refers to Temple times when the Cohanim blessed the people with the full Divine Presence. The Jerusalem Talmud (Megilla 4, 8) gives a different reason for not looking at the Cohanim, a reason which the Codes declare applies today. This is that it might distract people from their proper concentration on the significance of the blessing, much as one should not look around the synagogue when other prayers are being recited.

The custom in some synagogues of turning the back on the Cohanim in order to look at them is thus an atrocious and ill-founded Shulchan Aruch (Orach Chaim 128, 23) states explicitly: "people should with their backs towards the Cohanim without looking at them."

Is it permitted to "deep fry" liver? Evelyn Ross suggests when giving meat deep freezing meat. A law which states that Talmudic period the salting of meat has been left alone, but being salted in the meat cannot be then cooked in the oil. In any event, the eaten after a meal, no objection to the deep



JEWISH CHRONICLE SUPPLEMENT
JULY 23 1971

Handwritten text in a vertical column on the right margin.

THE VISION OF VENICE—THE most remarkable city on water, beckons like a dream, enticing innumerable travellers and—in the high season—hordes of tourists. If you are in the first category, but must take your holiday between July and early September, you will probably want to spend only a few days in the city, which will almost certainly be very hot and at times unbearably overcrowded.

One September day, when the heat haze in the early morning covered the sea like a fog, and the water lapping the immaculate sands of Venice Lido was lukewarm and barely refreshing, we took a boat to Torcello, the lagoon island which was famous and splendid in the fifteenth century, with around 20,000 inhabitants. Now there are barely a hundred, and it is a sleepy backwater, dreaming of its past, only a few of its treasures still standing. Among these is a beautiful little cathedral with some marvellous mosaics. You can see its campanile from the garden of the Locanda Cipriani which, despite its unpretentious size and appearance is one of North Italy's most famous restaurants.

Sitting drinking local white wine from jugs under cool awnings, beside a pretty garden, you can eat the most delicious fish or delicately-flavoured pasta, following the example of Churchill, Picasso and a host of other famous visitors. Churchill painted there, and one winter they kept open specially for Hemingway when he was writing "Across the River and into the Trees." They now have very comfortable rooms—it would be a peaceful place to escape from crowds—the price for two, with bath, being around £8.75.

For our next trip we took to the hills—into truly Arcadian country where the slopes are covered with vines and forests and the farmhouse walls brilliant with garlands of blue convolvulus or scarlet geraniums. Our objectives were the ancient

ITALY

JOYCE RACKHAM



Hais off near the Doge's Palace, Venice

little towns of Conegliano and Asolo, both in the neighbouring province of Treviso.

From Conegliano you can follow a very beautiful route—recently named officially "La Strada del Vino Bianco," the White Wine Road, where a number of taverns and inns, all very simple and rustic, serve genuine, good local wines and if they have a restaurant, the appropriate home-made cheeses, and also culinary specialties.

The lovely little cathedral and its adjoining museum are well worth seeing, and then (unless you drive up) you will

have a stiff climb to the castle, which has a superb view of the surrounding hills. On the terrace of its taverna we enjoyed cool glasses of their white wine, Prosecco, and bought flasks of the local spirit, Grappa (with friendly warnings as to its potent character).

We then drove on to Asolo, a quiet little hill town which has attracted many famous residents—one was Robert Browning, who has a street named after him. The Guinness family owned a villa there for years, and now have a luxurious country house hotel, the Cipriani, where rooms for two with demi-pension cost from around £8.75 per person.

Asolo would make a delightful base for exploration of the region—you can find clean simple rooms there for two from around £1.50 a night. Nearby are some of the great Palladian villas, and Vicenza, Treviso, and little places like the pottery town of Bassano della Grappa—in its museum are works by the native painter Bassano. At moated Castel Franco there are picturesque arcaded houses, a great art masterpiece, the Giorgione Madonna, and some unsplendid trattorias.

Another trip easily made in a day is to take the "Burchiello," a motor cruiser chugging in leisurely fashion across the Venetian lagoon and along the Brenta canal, as fashionable seventeenth- and eighteenth-century Venetians did (they had a celebrated "Burchiello" boat, which appears in some Canaletto canvases). En route you see some of the famous villas, make a stop at Pisanò, later owned by Napoleon and lunch at a canal-side restaurant.

If you are taking children to the Venetian area, and mainly want superb sands, safe bathing, lots of jolly entertainment and café life (but no cultural diversions on the spot) you may be one of the many Britons who choose the Lido di Jesolo—within easy reach of Venice and the hinterland for days out.

WHEN DANNY KAYE SANG "Wonderful, wonderful Copenhagen" into a smash hit 24 years ago he was doing Denmark a disservice. But it's a fact that many tourists equate the country with its capital, relating in the Tivoli Gardens, photographing the Marmad, searching out the night spots and letting the provinces go hang.

To give yourself and Denmark a square deal, first choose a couple of regional centres as bases for exploration. I began with Aarhus and found it lively and attractive, with good hotels and restaurants (the delicious food everywhere is delicious for slimmers). There's a lovely old cathedral, a modern university well laid out in a hilly park, and a busy shopping district with splendid displays of handicrafts and glassware.

A special feature in Aarhus is a quaint open-air museum called "Den Gamle By" ("The Old Town"), with ancient houses from various parts of the country which, during the last half century, have been dismantled brick by brick and reerected with loving care in a park of woodland and running streams in the northern half of the town.

Interiors and furnishings are kept in perfect condition and the visitor can wander freely in and around each in turn—a large master's house originally built in 1597, a seventeenth-century chemist's shop with pestles, mortars, antique balances and all the ancient instruments of the trade. Then a bookbinder's, a haberdasher's, a goldsmith's and a mill in working order. Even the local find Den Gamle By irresistible.

As an additional point in favour, Aarhus is within easy reach of the Danish Lake District, which lies 20 miles to the west, with Silkeborg as its true centre. The best route to this area of water and quiet woodland is through Skanderborg to Emborg, where the visitor can stop to look over the Kloster, a twelfth-century Cistercian monastery, whose

DENMARK

CHARLES PARR



The Old Town at Aarhus

acted as surgeons to the poor. They left behind a fine open to visitors, where you see delicately tapestried and well-knit broken chairs and a fascinating.

It takes the visitor to the wooded hills to the point of the country, named "the Sky Mountain" (Himmelbjerg) 482 feet high, yet the lake modest hilllock is really beautiful.

65 miles to the north of Aarhus: it has attractive shopping precincts and a surprisingly active night life. The Tourist Office operates an official "Meet the Danes" scheme, but a much easier way of making friends is simply to take a drink, surrounded on all sides by convivial Danes, in "Den Gyldne Lov," "Goslight," "7," "Ellen Marsvin Vinhus" or one of the other beer cellars and clubs. Prices everywhere are most reasonable—these are definitely not tourist traps. The town has some of the best preserved re-

naissance buildings in Scandinavia, notably Jens Bangs Stenhus, a merchant house of the seventeenth century, which incidentally houses "Dues," yet another popular beer-and-snack cellar, in its basement.

For a pleasant afternoon excursion from Aalborg one can drive 16 miles south to Rebild National Park, an unspoiled area of heather-covered hills. At the same time the visitor can descend Bundgaard's Kalkmøller. This is a truly unique attraction—a disused chalk mine bought by the sculptor Anders Bundgaard. Here, many feet under the ground, he hewed from chalk the moulds from which his statues were cast. These moulds have been left in their eerie setting in the long, shadowy vaults of the mine, and are wonderfully impressive.

Hotels in provincial Denmark offer solid comfort rather than luxury, and at moderate prices. I had good accommodation with private facilities at the Royal in Aarhus and the Phoenix in Aalborg at around £3 and £3.75 (room only) respectively.

From Aarhus one can either fly or take a comfortable overnight boat to the capital. All that needs saying about the attractions of Copenhagen is that they come fully up to expectations. But see Denmark first!

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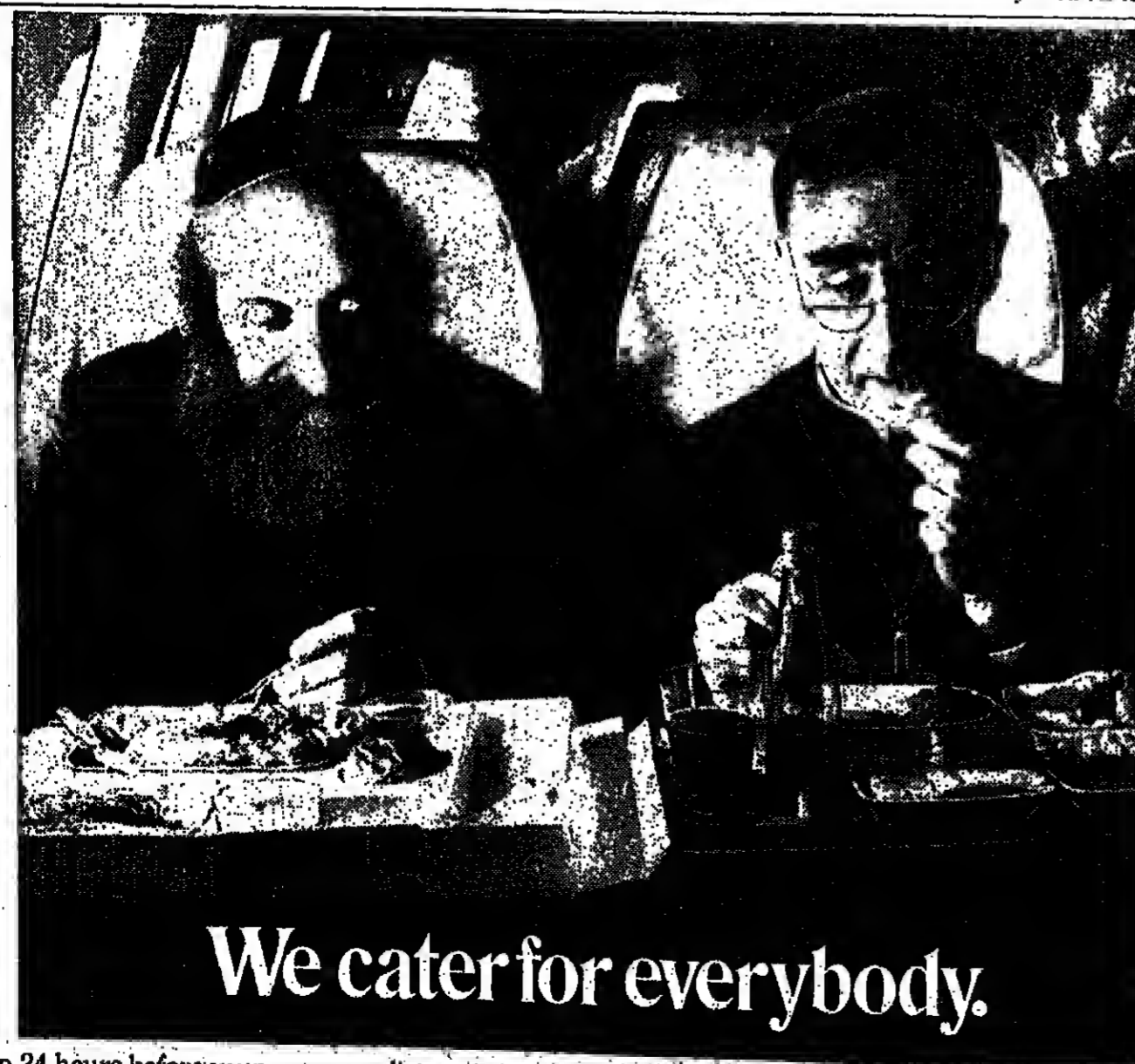
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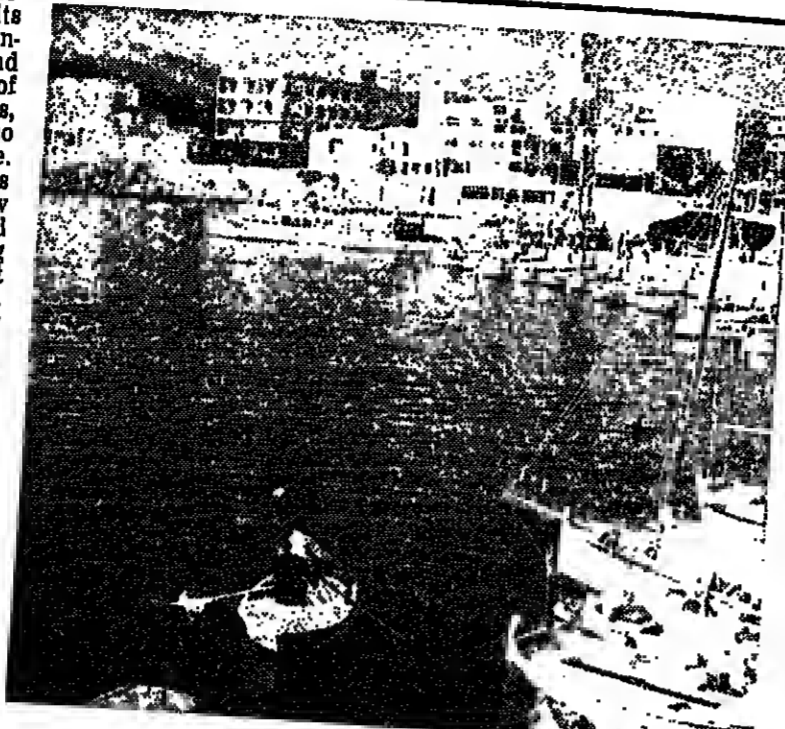
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MAJORCA

DAVID PELA



The harbour at Cala Rajada on the east coast

MAJORCA is a beautiful island, Europe's most popular holiday island, throughout the year, this overwhelming majority staying at Palma and the cluster of lively, crowded resorts east and west of the capital, between Magaluf and Arenal.

Although it has no beach, Palma, gay and fashionable, is the big attraction for its middle-income tourist because of its splendid recreational, entertainment and shopping facilities and its fine modern hotels, most of them boasting swimming-pools, along the palm-fringed Paseo Maritimo flanking the coastline.

The smaller resorts on the attractive Bay of Palma draw the masses to the chroma and concrete hotels that have sprung up along the south-west coast since the tourist boom started. Though brash and noisy they provide the package tourist with the essential ingredients for a good, if not restful, holiday—sea, sun (usually), sand and sparkling entertainment.

But few tourists who go on beach-lazing holidays in the Palma area see the other Majorca, the magnificent bays and beaches along the north-east coast, the delightful coves and rugged scenery in the north-west, the underground caves and lakes in the interior of the island. Anyone who wants a holiday away from the crowds—and places like Arenal can get very congested at the height of the season—will find a big choice of pleasant resorts and wide, empty beaches, some only an hour's drive from the capital.

The north-eastern coastal strip is one of my favourite areas. Here, sun-drenched pine woods and near the tip of an enchanting peninsula with multi-coloured cliffs stands Formentor, one of the loveliest villages on the island. Lack of low-priced hotel accommodation makes this a somewhat exclusive resort area, though it is a magnet for day-trippers.

If you are holidaymaking in this fascinating region you cannot do better than have yourself at the luxurious Hotel Formentor, one of the best in Europe and popular with honeymooners of the international jet set. Its newly-veiled have included Prince Rainier and Princess Grace. But the hotel's prices are not prohibitive. At certain times of the year a fortnight's package tour can be had from about £82. The honeymoon suite no doubt costs more.

South of Formentor is Alcudia, the island's capital in Roman times and a picturesque city of old-world charm worth exploring.

It is small, nowhere more than half-an-hour's drive from anywhere else (and you can hire a car probably cheaper than anywhere else in Europe). In the summer, it is more brown than green and the views more Arabian than Riviera. And it is friendly. Not the subservient friendliness of Pedro in Palma, or Toni in Cattolice, with a shrewd eye on the tips to come, but a genuine warmth of heart.

For only recently has Malta begun to take the tourist seriously. Now a clutch of sparkling new hotels, all boasting the most mod. of mod. con., offer enthusiastic welcomes. Typical is the splendid Corinthia Palace, with two adult swim-pools and a trio of splash pools for children, every room air-conditioned and with its TV set. Like several others, the Corinthia Palace is not on the coast, but with distances so short it matters little.

If your taste is more traditional you might opt for the stately Hotel Phoenix at Valletta, one of Malta's two excellent Sovereign Group hotels (the other is the more modest Imperial at Sliema). Less expensive than the Phoenix (a minimum £5 per bed, full board, plus 10 per cent service charge), Malta still has our old (and) new hotels, a whole range of smaller hotels and pensions dotted about the island, from as little as 7s. 6d. a night (room only). If you want a hotel by a sandy beach, the Golden Sands is a must.

Golden Bay is probably the best beach of a small bunch, although a car gives access to several—Gnejba Bay, Anchor Bay, Wied ix-Xagħra—not served

by the island's cheap and extravagantly decorated buses. It will also take you to the island's other delights—to Mdina, the 'silent city,' Malta's noisiest capital perched high in the centre, offering shimmering coast-to-coast views.

Adjacent to Mdina, and setting new standards in luxury, is the Grand Hotel, Verdala. Finding your way around is simple because, predictably, every Maltese speaks good English, although it is not his own language, which is a curious, twisting business of Xgħir, and

ing. It is delightfully situated on a great bay with a six-mile stretch of sandy beach, the largest on Majorca. Almost due east of Palma is Cala Millor, a gay, fast-developing east-coast resort with a vast expanse of beach. It is near to Christo which is in close proximity to the exciting underground lake and caves at Drach and Ham, and the artificial pearl factory at Manacor. Cala Figuera, on the south-east coast, is a charming fishing

villages and one of the island's beauty spots. But it has no beach and most hotels are away from the sea, so there is no mass tourism in the area. For those seeking a restful holiday this is an ideal base. Majorca's west and north-west coasts are equally attractive. Puerto de Soler, virtually unknown to the present generation of package tourists, was at one time the main Majorcan resort for British visitors. This was before the era of the inclusive tours. But it is still enormous.

Some of the Jewish people of the island, who are the people of the island, are the people of the island.

claim to be an example of an Oriental city at its best.

At Persepolis and Pasargadae, near Shiraz, some 225 miles south of Isfahan and 450 miles from Tehran, where the great

palaces of the ancient Persian kings were similar to that at Susa near the Iraqi border, it is possible to reconstruct the glory described in the Book of Esther. The only memorial to the Jewish queen and her cousin is at Hamadan (the ancient Ecbatana, 175 miles south-west of Tehran) where their tomb has recently been renovated in commemoration of the 2,500th anniversary of the founding of the Iranian monarchy. The traveler who is going further east to Afghanistan or India should stop at Mashhad to see the superb mosque and shrine of Imam Reza.

For the visitor who wishes to study the Jewish community, Tehran is the most important centre. During recent years Jews have been leaving Iran for Israel in considerable numbers and the outlying communities have dwindled at a great pace.

Today there are about 65,000 Jews in the country of whom three-quarters live in the capital and the remainder in Isfahan (3,600), Shiraz (8,000), Ahvaz (2,000) and in other towns. Jewish cemeteries and shrines are to be found in a number of places and not far from Isfahan, at Pir-i-Bakran, is the legendary tomb of Serah, the daughter of the patriarch Asher.

The Jews of modern Iran have been fortunate in their last two monarchs and they have suffered from none of the disabilities and tribulations which have afflicted their brethren in other Moslem countries.

HOW TO GET THERE

BOAC and Iran Air have direct flights from London to Tehran every day of the week. Some flights make a stop at Lydd. Flight time London-Tehran non-stop is about 5 hours 45 minutes. Excursion fare (ten days-one month) is £150.50. Economy fare is £249.20. Further information: Iranian Tourist Office, 01-584 8101 ext. 33.

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THE HISTORY OF THE JEWISH PEOPLE IN IRAN



The legendary tomb of Serah, daughter of the patriarch Asher near Isfahan



The ruined palace of Darius at Persepolis

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BOAC and Iran Air have direct flights from London to Tehran every day of the week. Some flights make a stop at Lydd. Flight time London-Tehran non-stop is about 5 hours 45 minutes. Excursion fare (ten days-one month) is £150.50. Economy fare is £249.20. Further information: Iranian Tourist Office, 01-584 8101 ext. 33.

Some of the Jewish people of the island, who are the people of the island, are the people of the island.

claim to be an example of an Oriental city at its best.

At Persepolis and Pasargadae, near Shiraz, some 225 miles south of Isfahan and 450 miles from Tehran, where the great

palaces of the ancient Persian kings were similar to that at Susa near the Iraqi border, it is possible to reconstruct the glory described in the Book of Esther. The only memorial to the Jewish queen and her cousin is at Hamadan (the ancient Ecbatana, 175 miles south-west of Tehran) where their tomb has recently been renovated in commemoration of the 2,500th anniversary of the founding of the Iranian monarchy. The traveler who is going further east to Afghanistan or India should stop at Mashhad to see the superb mosque and shrine of Imam Reza.

For the visitor who wishes to study the Jewish community, Tehran is the most important centre. During recent years Jews have been leaving Iran for Israel in considerable numbers and the outlying communities have dwindled at a great pace.

Today there are about 65,000 Jews in the country of whom three-quarters live in the capital and the remainder in Isfahan (3,600), Shiraz (8,000), Ahvaz (2,000) and in other towns. Jewish cemeteries and shrines are to be found in a number of places and not far from Isfahan, at Pir-i-Bakran, is the legendary tomb of Serah, the daughter of the patriarch Asher.

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SPAIN

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JANET MARCH-PENNEY

VALENCIA—THE GARDEN OF Spain—owes much to the dazzling brightness of its sunshine, and a great deal to the Arabs who started irrigation. Orange groves stretch for miles on either side of this second port of Spain, and sunshine stimulates the golden juice, swells the grains of acres of rice, floods the sandy beaches with pleasure seekers, and casts soft shadows on the cool hills behind. This Costa del Azahar south of the Costa Brava is one long string of beaches with Valencia lying between Castellon and Cabo San Antonio.

The city is probably Roman in origin, with Goths, Arabs, Christians, Aragonese and Catalans contributing to what has been referred to as a brilliant mixture of Provencal elegance, Italian nonchalance and Moorish fantasy. It was once the ancient capital of the kingdom captured by El Cid in 1094, then by the Moors and in 1238 by Jaime el Conquistador. It saw 400 years of prosperity and the establishment of the first Spanish printing press in 1474. Then it lost favour with its kings until the nineteenth century, since when its economic importance has grown with its agricultural produce.

Today the elegant houses and narrow streets are hemmed in with affluent tall buildings. From the Miguelete, the octagonal bell tower (1381-1420) of the Cathedral you can look over the city, count the 300 blue-tiled domes, follow the horizon of the Mediterranean bordered by the striped fields and dark groves of the Huerta. On still days you can even smell the orange blossom.

Then begin your exploration with the Cathedral rich in its alabaster windows and reliefs, fine paintings, carvings, a Benvenuto Cellini elburium among its treasures.

The city abounds with hotels ranging from £1 to £6 a day for a room, and teems with bars, attractive shops, a Museum of Fine Arts, History Museum, the Ceramics Museum housed in the rococo Palace of the Marques de Dos Aguas. There are concerts, galleries, bullfights, sports, gardens, and of course the safe, sandy beaches within easy reach by bus or train.

South of the city along the coast is Albufera, the lagoon where duck shooting, fishing and bird-watching are most rewarding. For this is the area of the rice paddies. The harvest is in heavy and the yellow heads mingle with the green blades in a flat panorama relieved only by the occasional barraca, a peasant thatched hut usually brilliantly whitewashed.

Unfortunately these are now giving way to less picturesque buildings. At Soler, the Parador Luis Vives which I first knew it was hidden in a pine wood and surrounded by sand dunes. The price was 300 pesetas for bed and breakfast (under £2). Now the woods have been thinned and the dunes covered with turf to make a fine golf course. Charges are now 450 pesetas but they have added a pool to their beach facilities. There is a good

camping area in near-by woodland.

Cullera is another 15 miles south, a fishing harbour with the town on the slopes of Monte del Oro. Gandia and Oliva are a short way down the coast and for those interested there are holiday schools here from July 15 to August 3 and August 6 to 25 for boys and girls.

Room and board including all excursions and amusements for 20 days is £18 and your children from 8-12 years old can mix with Spanish and other foreign youngsters. The schools have been organised by the Ministry of Information and Tourism and Science. There are others at Grao de Gandia (girls) and Valencia (boys). Forms are obtainable from the Spanish National Tourist Office, 70 Jermyn Street, London, SW1.

North of Valencia are more beaches and in the hills at Puzos a hotel and hangar complex, the Monte Picayo, where you can dine and dance. Sagunto with its Roman theatre and huge

medieval castle is on the coast, a pleasant drive through the Huerta with its market gardens and the extensive orange groves. Further on is Castellon and beautiful country inland, while five miles beyond is Denia, a fast-growing beach resort.

Inland to the south of Valencia lies Jativa, city of a thousand fountains, birthplace of Pope Sixtus II and Alejandro VI, the father of Caceres and Lucrecia Borgia. It was also the home of the painter Ribera. A few miles west of Jativa is Onteniente, famous for ring making and weaving, as well as for artistic glassware and carafes. Here at the end of August there is a festival when costumed groups of



Valencia, City Hall, Moors and Christians fights between Moor and Christian and the taking of the Christians.

HOW TO GET THERE

BEA and Iberia Airways London to Valencia. Daily flights as opposed to a week by BEA (Sundays). Excursion mid-week night flights down in the south. Economy class is £14. Information: Spanish Tourist Office, 70 Jermyn Street, London, S.W.1. (01-499 7080)

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Every year it's the same. By the third week in December everything comes to a grinding halt.

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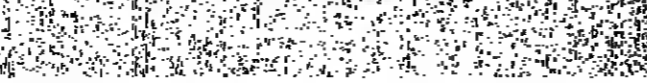
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PORTUGAL

MAKE POOR TRAVEL. For it was a poet, I wrote: "On the outline of Portugal smile at the Atlantic."

It would be, with the brassy, In- with which the Algarve greets the south. The country is trying to get up his mind be- Portugal, the dis- has the beaches, the relative neglect- when BEA announced a couple of years ago comfortable Trident to direct to Oporto. The service was restricted to one day a week.

the rich inter- the drive northwards to Oporto, an and the taking of the Christians.

Valencia, the city of a thousand fountains, birthplace of Pope Sixtus II and Alejandro VI, the father of Caceres and Lucrecia Borgia.

It was also the home of the painter Ribera. A few miles west of Jativa is Onteniente, famous for ring making and weaving, as well as for artistic glassware and carafes. Here at the end of August there is a festival when costumed groups of

the hinterland is more beautiful than the coastal strip: more attractive and considerably less breezy. I mustn't go on about the cows, but there is something very reassuring about the way they stand stock-still in fields of yellow buttercups, with long strings of anachars, an edible blue weed, trailing from their mouths like the tails of kites, their big, moist eyes filled with sheer contentment.

The best way to see the north of Portugal is by car. The roads are well maintained and pretty well free of traffic. A small four-seater would cost about £30 for a fortnight and meets you at the airport by arrangement.

Personally, I like to drive north, up towards the Spanish border and the Minho river-lina that gives the area its name. Valencia, reached at the end of a sensational switchback road, is a splendidly defensive fortress town with a marvellous view over the river and into Spain.

The Minho is not just a soft, green landscape arranged exclusively for the tourists' benefit. Only when the voyages of discovery brought back an Indian maize that survived winters and harsh summers did it begin to prosper. The land needs careful irrigation from the wells, hence the straw-hatted women who lead oxen along the roads, pulling carts with solid wooden wheels.

Valencia has a *pousado*, one of those spotlessly clean Government-owned hotels that were built specially to attract tourists to the area. The maximum stay is only five days, though this can be stretched if they are not too busy, and you are

usually certain of the best of the regional dishes: caldo verde a thick potato soup made with cabbage or kale, and bacalhau or sun-dried cod.

Altogether more remote is the area known vaguely as Trás Os Montes or "beyond the mountains" of the north-east. Cliff-hanging roads with hairpin bends wind up steep hillsides covered with yellow gorse and clumps of purple heather.

It might be a calendar view of the Highlands of Scotland, glowing in unlikely sunlight, until you stumble on the pousada at Canicada, which is a sort of baronial hall that cost the government a quarter of a million pounds to build. The surfaces of ice-blue reservoirs far below crinkle like pocket-handkerchiefs drying in the sun.

At Villa Real they are proud to show visitors over a brand-new winery where Mateus Rose, the biggest-selling name of all, is blended. They really ought to keep tourists out because it is much too clean, too automated, too efficient. In a word, unromantic.

Romance is reserved for the fado, a slow, haunting dance even when performed, as I once saw it, in the bright afternoon sun at Viana do Castelo, with the river estuary shimmering in the distance. Compare the flashiness of the Spanish flamenco with the nostalgia of the fado and you have the difference between the two countries.

Further information: Portuguese National Tourist Office, 20 Lower Regent Street, S.W.1 (01-830 2455/9203).

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SOUTH-WEST FRANCE HAS long been a deep love affair for some British holidaymakers. On the sweeping sand coast below Bordeaux, Biarritz was popularised and made fashionable by the visits of Edward VII who went there regularly and now his grandson, the Duke of Windsor, holidays there.

Yet it isn't an area for groups and packaged tours. It is the individualist's place: for the person who takes his car or likes those old-fashioned, and somewhat snooty, pleasures of sightseeing in castles and caves, searching for regional recipes, sipping local wines and pottering along twisting small roads admiring lush green inland scenery, rather than just lazing on a hot, cramped costa.

The Dordogne valley area winds inland from Bordeaux to which there are direct connections from Britain. These flights are the fastest way of getting to Biarritz and cars can be hired at the airport. Many visitors like to start the holiday by visiting some of the rich variety of vineyards in the Bordeaux area, eeling at the small roadside cafés where meal may be roasted over an open fire of vine wood.

If you have no introduction from British wine firms, go to the Maison de Vins in the city centre where they will be happy to give you maps, directions and suggestions of which vineyards to visit. For the charm of vineyards sloping gently away from flowered gardens around an eleventh century chateau Chateau 'Quem la hard lo better.

The green Dordogne river valley lures the visitor into the heart of Perigord, the region of truffles, chasnuts and liqueur-preserved fruits. There are lots of cosily furnished hotels which make charming bases for car exploration. The Cro Magnon and Las Glyches at Les Eyzies, the Hotel Medelme at Sarlat (if a light sleeper ask for a room at the back) or the town topping Hotelierie de la Palamance at Sarlat Emillon where the food rates superlatives.

One of the most relaxing in the new Royal Vezere at La Bugue built overlooking the Vezere river, a tributary of the Dordogne. Here there is a small roof-top swimming-pool and solarium as well as a night club.

Among the more striking of the chateaux to visit is Beynac which commands an impressive sweep of the river. This has been much restored but gives a vivid idea of the power of these fortified houses even down to the detail of loos set into the walls of the massive keep with free falling waste disposal.

If the weather isn't up to picnicking and cetties, then one can take in lengthy meals and cave art. Leacaux, the most famous gallery in the area, now virtually closed to the public through deterioration of the paint due to the effects of human breath on them. But an impressive sight is the 3D bull, Pont de Gaume near Les Eyzies. Biarritz retains its snob appeal with August the most chic time to be seen by the amari set around the pool of the Palais III. Even if you can't stay here, it's worth paying to use the pool area and lunch there. The sand beaches are good and the town cliffs, around which ambulating promenades are built.

Further north where the beaches are wider and empty of rocks, Biarritz makes play for younger and older with skating, racing golf and other sports facilities. The cliff-side swimming-pool of the Chateau d'Audou beach is the young set's meeting place by day and from here the dashing young men surf their way in on the Atlantic rollers which make the beaches a little intimidating for the less strong swimmer.

By night Biarritz is elegant with two casinos and several excellent night clubs. Her shops keep up the general air of privacy elegance: interspersed with coffee shops and delicias.

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tea rooms where superb ice creams and cakes are served. There's a countrified setting for the Hostellerie de Brindos just outside the town alongside a wooded lake.

The house was originally created around antiques such as a minstrel's gallery and towered toledo chimney piece. Each bedroom has a different colour scheme; sun bright and peaceful. Staying here a self-drive car would be an advantage to reach the beach easily; or to pop into Boyonne for shopping or eating at excellent restaurants like the Chahon in old stone arched streets where one can hear strange Basque music played after dinner.

In season, there are bull

ights, folk dance exhibitions, pelota matches to see. Biarritz is a good base from which to visit the traditional Basque villages. Their folk dances and customs. The nearest enchanting typical village Arrignea is less than five miles from Biarritz.

HOW TO GET THERE

There are regular BEA from London to Biarritz via Paris. You can fly direct to Biarritz by Air France. There are also regular flights to Biarritz by Air France. There are also regular flights to Biarritz by Air France.

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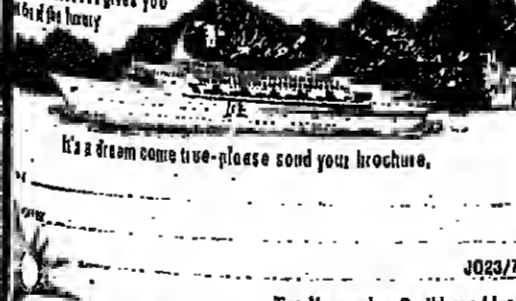
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The same system applies for wider horizons. For instance, Cunard Line is operating eleven Caribbean cruises out of four mainland US ports from late autumn onwards. The departure ports are New York, Boston, Norfolk and Port Everglades.

The world-wide permutations of flying, cruising and enjoying a shore interlude are endless. Another form of air/sea co-operation is to go one-way air, one-way sea at a ready-packaged price to include a holiday ashore. For instance, P & O offer a programme of "Short Trips in Big Ships"—adding a few days' cruising, outward or homeward, to and from Portugal, Gibraltar, Spain, Majorca, Italy, Canary Islands, Madeira and Morocco.

Likewise, Union-Castle Line publish an entire brochure—full of part-cruising holiday suggestions, based on their regular services out and back from Southampton and South Africa. Worried about the limited 44-lb baggage allowance on the air sector of the trip? Seafair passengers may send or return up to two unaccompanied suitcases by sea, free of charge, provided the contents are for use on the sea voyage and are not landed for use abroad. So you can still live it up aboard!

The Holland-America line doesn't operate in the Mediterranean this time of the year. Its subsidiary, Sun Line Odyssey Cruises reports record business with its popular Aegean Island circuit.

Chandris Lines can offer a selection of three cruises with September departures, via Lisbon and Gibraltar to Mediterranean or Canary Islands. One cruise, lasting three weeks, reaches to Athens. The others are two-week holidays.

On Shaw Savill's "See Spectacular" cruises, there is a choice of holiday circuits outward bound from Liverpool or Southampton, or on the basis of flying out or both ways to Marseille. All three ships used on the Shaw Savill programme are one-class.

About twice a year Adriatic Line has an extended regular service to Black Sea ports. On September 8-22, Trieste to Trieste, there is a sailing to Brindisi, Istanbul, Piraeus, etc., and back to base. Fares from £98.40 to £270.75.

A few Eastern Mediterranean cruise programmes include Israel in their itineraries; with one or two days of shore excursions from Haifa to Tiberias or Jerusalem.

What's included in cruise-ship fares? Every brochure sets out details quite clearly. Check! Meals aboard. British cruise-ship, but often Continental style aboard foreign-owned vessels; lavish lunches and dinners; sometimes afternoon tea. Entertainment: can include film shows, dances, variety programmes, bingo, gala nights, discotheques. The range depends on size of ship. During 1971 P & O Lines are employing over 600 entertainers aboard the seven liners used for the UK cruise season.

Short deck games, swimming pool, gymnasium—once again, big ships can be more lavish. Children: larger cruise-ships offer special playrooms, trained staff and baby-sitting services. Do some careful comparison shopping on what "family plan" discounts are offered. Shore excursions: read the small print carefully. Sometimes guided sightseeing programmes are included. Optional excursions: you pay for them.

There's still time to book on these P&O Cruises

South American Cruise—13 August.

29 days, Oronay to Tenerife, Salvador, Santos, Rio de Janeiro, Dakar, Madria (cruise 623). £249-£348 Tourist, £387-£609 First Class.

Short Cruise—15 August.

7 days, Oriana to Palma and Lisbon (cruise 625). £61-£98 Tourist, £111-£223 First Class.

Adriatic Cruise—20 August.

14 days, Iberia to Naples, Motor, Corfu, Ceuta (cruise 626). £110-£163 Tourist, £191-£284 First Class.

One Class Cruise—22 August.

12 days, Orades to Casablanca, Gibraltar, Alicante, Palma, Lisbon (cruise 627). £103-£198 One Class Tourist.

Mediterranean Cruise—12 Sept.

13 days, Oronay to Lisbon, Alicante, Naples, Cannes, Barcelona (cruise 630). £116-£156 Tourist, £180-£334 First Class.

5 Countries Cruise—15 October.

15 days, Oronay to Gibraltar, Palermo, Athens, Palma, Lisbon (cruise 634). £127-£172 Tourist, £183-£304 First Class.

Special family fares, group fares and credit facilities are also available. For full details see your Travel Agent, or call at P&O, 14 Cockspur St, (off Trafalgar Square) or post the coupon to P&O, (Dept. 610) Hamilton House, St. Botolph Street, EC3A 7DX (01-283 8000)

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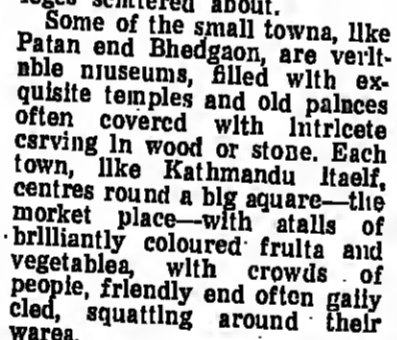
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Around London

The Sonia Galilich room and a
new Ravenswood bus were con-
secrated at the Ravenswood Vil-
lage for the mentally handicapped,
Crowthorne, Berks. The bus was
the gift of the Ravenswood
Ladies' Committee, whose chair-
man, Mrs. Hilda Wayne, made the
presentation and unveiled the
plaque. The room was the gift of
the Anonymous Seven Committee,
a tribute to the support received
from L.C. Dr. Eli and Mrs. Gott-
lieb, who also unveiled the plaque.The conservation service was
envisaged by the Rev. L. Sichel,
in tending, assisted by the choir
of the Palmers Green and South-
gate District Synagogue, directed
by Mr. Gerald Walzer.Mr. Philip Shaw, a Ravenswood
trustee and chairman of the
Ravenswood Aid Group's Com-
mittee, presided, and Mr. Alfred
Morley, director of the Ravens-
wood Foundation also spoke.The Women's Society of the
Wembley and District Liberal
Synagogue held a buffet supper
and raised £100 for the JPA.The Hackney Friendship Club
celebrated its 21st birthday at a
gathering in the synagogue hall
attended by the Mayor of Hackney,
Councillor Lillian Karpin. A report
on the club was given by the chair-
man, Mrs. Rolo Black. Entertainment
was provided by Miss Elaine
and Mr. Stewart Levy.

The Rev. I. Livingstone repre-

sented "Jidalam" at a meeting in
Golders Green addressed by rep-
resentatives of eight world faiths.
The other faiths represented were
Buddhist, Christian, Hindu,
Moslem, Parsi and Sikh, and the
address was given by Lord Sore-
man, chairman of the World Con-
gress of Faiths.Mr. B. Z. Immanuel has donated
to the Hebrew University £1,500
for a scholarship in memory of
Professor Norma Bentwich.For the twenty-second year, the
Highams Park and Chingford Syn-
agogue Ladies' Association en-
tertained 100 members of the
Jewish Blind Society and their
friends. They were collected by
coaches and brought to the syn-
agogue hall in Chingford where
they were given lunch. They were
then taken for a drive and given
light refreshments. On their
return to the hall they were wel-
comed by tea followed by a con-
cert. The entertainers were Elise
Reinhart and Bobbie Asot. Before
leaving each visitor was given
fruit and confectionery.At a teachers' conference held
by the London Board of Jewish
Religious Education, themes
discussed included educational aims
and standards; curriculum and
future plans. Mr. G. Stalham,
chairman of the board's education
and staffing committee, presided
and the discussion was opened by
Mr. T. Shashar, education officer
of the board.An ambulance, dedicated to the
memory of her parents and
brothers, has been presented by
Mrs. Belle Lowe to Magen David
Adom. The ceremony took place at
the West End Great Synagogue,
Soho, and was conducted by Rabbi
M. A. Lew assisted by Rav C.
Granowitz, Mr. Maurice Ribnarg,
a vice-chairman of the Friends of
Magen David Adom in Great
Britain, formally accepted the
ambulance.Mrs. Harel Lever gave a lun-
cheon last week to pay tribute to
Mrs. H. Recanati's efforts as chair-
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Aris Group which now enters its
seventh year. Madame Cemay, wife
of the Israeli Ambassador, and
Mrs. Renée Soskin, chairman of British
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of the governors of the JPS Com-
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